THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,284. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1870.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DIRECTORY FOR ADVERTISERS.

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BOARD AND LODGING WANTED—TWELFTH PAGE—Fifth and sixth columns.
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WANTED TO PURCHASE—FIRST PAGE—Sixth column.
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PERSONAL.

ANNIE, NORWICH, CONN.—YOUR ADVICE WILL be followed. Get letter from Post office. Address B. E., box 147 Herald office.

CHARLIE R—M—L.—WHEN WILL YOU CALL FOR your basket of meat? Mrs. D., Baxter street.

GEORGE ST. ELMO—THERE IS A LETTER FOR YOU at No. 2 Amity street. Miss B——

HARRY W. KIRKMAN, OF STAFFORDSHIRE, ENGland, is requested to write his mother or send his address to B. & G., box 573 New York Post office.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF A MRS SMITH; FIRST name unknown; is supposed to be residing in this city; lived with a Mrs. White, on Fifth avenue, a year or two since; formerly lived in San Francisco, where she had a sister, Mrs. Ferguson, whose husband kept a livery stable. All have since moved to New York. Address HOBBS & JEWELL, Attorneys at Law, New York city.

JAMES.—IN HASTE.

HOBOKEN KATE.

L.—LETTER RECEIVED TOO LATE TO KEEP appointment. Will see you at place named on Monday next, at 3½ P. M.; if rainy, on Wednesday. Address L. W., Herald office.

MISSING—SINCE SATURDAY NIGHT, APRIL 3, about 10 o'clock, Patrick Holton, aged about 40 years; has lost one of his eyes, had on brown suit, coat and black pants; hair a little gray; height about 5 feet 9 inches; stout in proportion; fair complexion. When last seen was in Thirty-fifth street, near Seventh avenue. Any information will be thankfully received by his distracted wife, Mrs. HOLTON, No. 327 West Twenty-sixth street.

MRS HALL.—WASHINGTON BY MOONLIGHT. SEND address. SAWYER.

MEDA—MEET ME SUNDAY EVENING, AT APpointed place and time. Answer. ALICE.

NOTICE.—THE PARTIES WHO ADVERTISED FOR the widow of Winslow Turchell will find her at 229 Gold street, Brooklyn.

PHILADELPHIA TRAIN, 5 P. M., FROM JERSEY City, March 31.—Lady with bird and cage, blue feather in bonnet, gentleman in seat next behind desires communication, describing dress and particulars, personally or through any friend. Address SEYIER, box 132 Herald office.

PETIS—WHO BOWED TO TWO LADIES IN CARriage on Broadway, Thursday, between 4 and 5 o'clock, call at 29 East Twenty-seventh street.

PRODIGAL AND OTHERS.—PERSONALS TOO EXpensive. Please write again. A. HOME. Wants long letters.

RECEIVED LETTER TOO LATE TO BE AT CORNER Twentieth street and Sixth avenue on Thursday. Please appoint again.

SWEETBRIAR—PLEASE SAY WHEN AND WHERE.

ST. MARK'S PLACE AND THIRD AVENUE—FRIDAY, about 4 o'clock; light dress; waiting; afterwards to Eighth street and Broadway; took Fourth avenue stage. Address CLARENCE, Herald office.

S. ANFORD.—WHILE I BELIEVE YOUR STATEments your curiosity only confirms other previous suspicions. Call, or at least send your present address. "CLICQUOT."

TWELVE TEMPTATIONS.—THURSDAY. ADDRESS E. F. G., Herald office.

THURSDAY EVENING, THIRD AVENUE CAR TO Eighty second street.—The pretty young lady dressed in dark, and who alighted at above street about 7½ P. M., and conversed with gent a moment, if agreeable, would confer a great favor on her admirer by addressing as below seen, mentioning some circumstance to insure recognition. HARRY L. MORTIMER, box 194 Herald office.

5TH AVENUE OMNIBUS, CORNER TWELFTH STREET and University place. Thursday afternoon.—Gentleman who took lady's hand in assisting her out hopes for pleasure of interview. Address CLARENCE, Herald office.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF——
THE UNIVERSITY MEDICINES,
THE THAUMATURGICAL REMEDIALS.

Guaranteed to cure ten cases of disease to every one cured by all the physicians and patent medicines combined or no charge.

THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE AGE.

26,888 CURES IN EIGHT MONTHS.

THE PROOFS GIVEN!

The University Medicines are the favorite preparations of the New York Medical University, and are prepared in consonance with the views of a number of distinguished living American physicians, who believe that the time is come when educated physicians should arise and make a decisive effort to overthrow the health-destroying system of Quackery prevailing in every town and city, and substitute scientific, responsible Remedies—made to accordance with the principles of Medical Chemistry—in place of the worthless or dangerous Patent Medicines flooding the country.

These remedies are prepared by the newly discovered Chemical Process of Professor Scott, termed Steam Percolation, by which the entire active principle of any herb, drug or chemical is thoroughly extracted and its curative properties increased a hundred fold over those made in the ordinary manner. For particulars of this novel mode of manufacturing medicines see illustrated description in "Scott's Journal of Medicine," vol 1, No. 2. They are not patent medicines. We shall never patent one of them.

The imperial science of medicine tolerates no narrow, bigoted exclusiveness—the field is open to all. If any one else can make as fine specifics we certainly have no jealousy or objection. A knowledge of medicine and chemistry as profound as that of any physicians that have ever lived enables us to warrant these compounds to be the most perfect curatives for disease ever discovered in any age. Cost, study and labor have not been spared in the production of these elegant health restoratives. They are combined with the most assiduous care from fine chemicals, with a true knowledge of their therapeutic powers and physiological effects.

Nothing cheap or impure has been tolerated in their composition. They are made upon the square and can be relied on. What may seem almost incredible is the astonishing rapidity with which they cure diseases hitherto considered incurable. They are standard, most of the ingredients constituting them having been used by the physicians of the University in their private practice for more than twenty years. They are sold with the understanding that they exceed their recommendation, and are the very best Household and Physicians' Medicines extant. They supply a want never before felt.

They form a regular system of remedies for the principal diseases—each disease having its appropriate remedy—thus differing materially from the patent one "cure all" for all maladies. No person of intelligence can for a moment believe that one remedy can cure all diseases. Although but recently brought before the public in their present form, as FIRESIDE REMEDIALS, they are rapidly superseding the old potions, patent medicines and nauseous drugs. Numbers of our first-class families keep them constantly on hand for the various ills of life. Many rely upon them more than they do upon any physician. Medical men who use them are uniformly successful in practice—a brief trial convincing the most incredulous.

The UNIVERSITY MEDICINES are prepared under our constant and personal supervision by an experienced pharmaceutist—a Prussian chemist, of the most thorough practical knowledge in the preparation of officinal medicinal substances—who has been commended by Professor Silliman, of Yale College, as one of the finest chemists in the world. By a process of great simplicity and originality we are enabled to secure all the valuable qualities of the various therapeutic agents in a pure, concentrated state, rendering them incapable of adulteration or imitation, and imparting to them an efficacy, reliability and masterly power hitherto unknown in medicine.

They contain no dangerous drug—no lead, mercury, opium or arsenic. They are prepared with great care and study, in exact accordance with the principles of chemical compatibility—something that Patent Medicine makers know nothing of. We have no one "cure all" for all diseases; but a regular system of Remedies for each distinct class of maladies. Our Remedies are all safe, and never reduce the patient—never render any one more liable to take cold—never oblige a person to leave business—never make their continuous use a condition of cure.

They act as kindly on the tender infant, the most delicate female and infirm Old Age, as upon the most vigorous and athletic system—exercising the most healthful influence on every Nerve and Blood Vessel—on the Brain, Heart, Glands and Lymphatics—on the Bones, Tendons and Muscles—on the Blood, Bile, Gastric Juice, Lymph, Chyme, Chyle, &c.—eradicating every morbific agent, every poison—invigorating the debilitated organs—enriching impoverished fluids—building up the flagging nervous energies—imparting vigor to body and mind, and bringing every faculty into healthy play.

To prepare medicine properly, a knowledge of Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Therapeutics, Materia Medica, and Chemistry is absolutely indispensable. The cup of tea we drink contains volatile oil, chlorophyl, wax, resin, gum, tannin, theine, extractive, albumen, sulphur, phosphorus, chloride of potassium, oxide of iron, carbonate, sulphate and phosphate of lime, carbonate of magnesia and silica—twenty different agents.

Without a knowledge of this science no person is qualified to make or prescribe medicine. Where is the nostrum vender who is versed in any one of these branches of medical science? He does not exist on the face of the earth! Where is the charlatan or patent medicine maker who can give the constituents of the blood—who can explain the action of poisonous substances upon the brain, the spinal cord, the stomach, the muscles and nerves—who can analyze the different elements found in medicine—who can give the chemical symbols—who can write an original, scientific prescription—who can tell the difference between the Circle of Willis and a wagon wheel? He cannot be found!

Then how incapable are such individuals of preparing remedies for the sick, the suffering and the dying! Do not bombug on their faces? Can any persons whom they mention be found?

The following publications are free to all—

1. The celebrated Illustrated University Almanac for 1870, printed in colors, 100 pages, containing an elaborate description of the University medicines, the new system of medical practice (the Chemicopathic), our discoveries in medicine, testimonials, proofs, remarkable cures, important and novel physiological information, free to all who call or send.

2. History of the Cancer Plant. Contains illustrations of remarkable cures.

3. The "New Remedial." A therapeutic pamphlet.

4. The Physiological Counsellor. A faithful adviser to men and women. This beautiful little book should be read by all before consulting the newspaper advertising quacks.

Agents wanted everywhere. Send for terms. Address Prof. J. WALTER SCOTT, M. D., and Associates, Nos. 5 and 8 University place, New York city.

ANNOUNCEMENT——
DOWN TOWN AGENCY OF THE UNIVERSITY MEDICINES.

We have taken the agency for the sale of the new and popular Health Restoratives.

The UNIVERSITY MEDICINES are evidently destined to become the remedies of the day. Already their sale is more extensive than that of any medicines. Thousands of physicians and patients are using them with a success bordering on the thaumaturgical. Painful and exhausting complaints, which resist all other methods of treatment, are cured by them almost instantaneously. If on trial they are not found to be the most rapid and efficacious curers of disease on the face of the earth they will be furnished free. They stand on their merits alone. Illustrated descriptive books free to all. Open day and night.

HUDNUT & CO., Agents,
Herald Building, 218 Broadway, New York.

AGENCY OF THE UNIVERSITY MEDICINES IN Brooklyn.

In view of supplying our numerous calls for the University Medicines in Brooklyn we have taken the agency for these popular remedies, and are prepared to supply our patrons at our various stores. Illustrated descriptive books free.

CYRUS PYLE, Agent,
corner Fulton and Pierrepont street,
corner Columbia and Carroll streets,
corner Greene avenue and Cumberland street.

A CARD.—THE UNIVERSITY MEDICINES IN BROOKLYN. I have constantly on hand all of the celebrated UNIVERSITY MEDICINES, with books. The University Almanac free.

C. F. MILNE,
No. 217 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

AGENCIES OF THE UNIVERSITY MEDICINES IN Williamsburg, where a full assortment of the new remedies, the UNIVERSITY MEDICINES, may be obtained; Illustrated Almanacs, &c., free.—E. HULON, 470 Grand street; H. V. B. LIVINGSTON, 244 Grand street, and corner Broadway and Division avenue.

AGENCIES OF THE UNIVERSITY MEDICINES IN NEWARK, N. J.

In order to meet the great demand for these celebrated specifics in Newark, we have taken the agency for the UNIVERSITY MEDICINES, and shall keep all of them constantly on hand. Descriptive books free.

Dr. W. A. CONOVER, 822 Broad street, corner Market.
I. W. OSBORNE & CO., 482 Broad street.

AGENCY OF THE UNIVERSITY MEDICINES IN PATERSON.—I am prepared to furnish these Scientific Chemical Compounds. University Almanacs free.

M. MOES, M. D., 167 Main street, Paterson, N. J.

AGENCY OF THE UNIVERSITY MEDICINES IN ELIZABETH.—We shall hereafter keep a full stock of the well known UNIVERSITY MEDICINES. Illustrated books free.

WHITEHEAD & HOOKER,
171 Broad street, Elizabeth, N. J.

AGENCY OF THE UNIVERSITY MEDICINES IN Newburg, N. Y.—We have taken the agency for the sale of the most popular medicines.

CHAPMAN & CO.,
111 Water street, Newburg, N. Y.

AGENCIES FOR THE SALE OF THE UNIVERSITY Medicines.—Where these favorite prescriptions of the New York Medical College are constantly kept in large quantities. Competent physicians daily in attendance to give medical advice free. Various illustrated books free.

Philadelphia, 1,637 Chestnut street.
Baltimore, 11 North Holliday street.
Washington, 321 Pennsylvania avenue.
Boston, 5,7 Tremont street.
Portland, 390 Congress st.
Chicago, 447 South State st.
St. Louis, 205 South Fifth st.
Troy, 33 Watkins block.
Rochester, 41 Main st. (Crystal Palace.)
Norfolk, 122 South Church st.
Mobile, corner Lawrence and Dauphin sts.
Frederick City, Md., West Patrick st.
Harrisburg, Pa., corner Second and Walnut sts.
And nearly 3,000 minor agencies.

A.—LADIES' FACES ENAMELLED; ALSO THE PREparation for sale, with instructions, by M. LAUSSON, 750 Broadway.

A.—TO INVALIDS.

JOHN A HAYES, 251 Broome street, has on hand a magnificent lot of old Burgundy Port, and to those suffering from kidney disease he would recommend his pure brands of Gin.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO MOVE IN APRIL should engage immediately Office 113, 115 West Eleventh street, near Sixth avenue. Handles moved, city, country. Furniture boxed, shipped. Storage. Money advanced.

A. F. G. BURNHAM.

A.—A.—ORPHANS' HOME LOTTERY OF THE STATE of Mississippi.

Class 317—59, 54, 4, 30, 29, 35, 15, 35, 67, 76, 28, 18.
Class 318—15, 19, 65, 62, 20, 71, 59, 3, 36, 58, 40, 38.

An order for tickets and circulars to be addressed to McINTIRE, McBRIEN, HERNDON, COLBURN, BASKERVILLE & CO., Managers, Columbus, Miss.

Information furnished at 316 Canal, 134 Chatham, 290 Seventh avenue and 128 Greenwich street. Coin paid for all prizes.

A.—A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE SOUTHERN Association, drawn in public at 12:30 P. M. and 5:30 P. M., at Virginia Hall, Richmond, Va.:—

Distribution No. 105—Friday Morning, April 8, 1870.
66, 56, 70, 63, 8, 59, 68, 10, 20, 18, 35, 77.
Distribution No. 106—Friday Evening, April 8, 1870.
73, 9, 55, 74, 22, 32, 14, 43, 10, 69, 12, 64.

C. C. TOMPKINS, Commissioner.

A.—A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

C. H. MURRAY'S LOTTERIES.

MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS NO. 223—APRIL 8, 1870.
2, 3, 28, 12, 76, 69, 78, 67, 40, 63, 49, 39.
MISSOURI—CLASS NO. 230—APRIL 8, 1870.
22, 47, 49, 9, 24, 73, 2, 26, 57, 34, 71, 32.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 225—APRIL 8, 1870.
63, 15, 42, 30, 31, 21, 53, 41, 20, 25, 27, 33.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 226—APRIL 8, 1870.
62, 68, 55, 6, 16, 8, 48, 47, 8, 23, 1, 41.

Information furnished in the above and also Royal Havana Lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, 246 Broadway.
152 Fulton street and No. 2 Park row.

CORNS, BUNIONS, ENLARGED JOINTS AND ALL diseases of the feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, 760 Broadway. Refers to all surgeons.

CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against purchasing ticket for two saloon passengers per steamer Idaho, 13th April, ticket No. 1,525, as the same will not be honored by the agents.

WILLIAMS & GUION, 63 Wall street.

EUREKA STEAM MACHINE CARVING WORKS.
Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon street.
Elaborate Walnut Mantels and Furniture.
Figure Carving our specialty.
A. HENKEL & CO.

EXCELLENT
Milwaukee Lager Beer
at
CARL SCHALK'S,
130 Nassau street, 120.

HAEGER'S WAREHOUSES—MOST EXTENSIVE AND complete in the world. Separate compartments for storage, furniture, baggage and other properties. Always accessible. Commodious elevators. Eighth avenue, Thirty-third to Thirty-fourth street.

I—WILLIAM HARRISON, OF THE CITY OF BROOKlyn, will play a game of billiards with any amateur for $10,000 in gold, on one of W. H. Grifith's tables.

LOTTERY PRIZES CASHED, AND INFORMATION given. Kentucky and Havana circulars sent. JOSEPH BATES & CO., 11 Wall street, box 4,264. Branch office, 447 Broome street.

SEE EVENING TELEGAM
TO-DAY.
CELEBRATION OF THE
FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.
A DARK DAY'S REJOICING,
ILLUMINATED AND ILLUSTRATED.
SEE THE ONLY CORRECT ACCOUNT OF THE
PROCESSION OF YESTERDAY,
HUMOROUSLY ILLUSTRATED, IN TO-DAY'S
TELEGRAM.

THE SIXTY-FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE Orphan Asylum Society will be held at Steinway Hall, on Tuesday, April 12, at 3 o'clock P. M. The Rev. Dr. Hall will read the annual report and deliver an address. The children will take part in the exercises. Subscriptions become due at that time.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.
New Discovery.
Compound Oxygen Treatment.

Dr. BROWN has located a permanent office at No. 15 West Twentieth street, New York, for the purpose of treating Throat, Lung and all diseases caused by an impure condition of the blood, by means of the inhalation of oxygen or a combination of oxygen with rare vitals, which chemists and scientific men have been trying to form for centuries, but without tangible results, till the recent important discovery was made. This remedial agent is entirely different in composition and effects from all other systems of treatment for diseases peculiar to the human family. It would be impossible in this limited space to enter fully into the philosophy and great advantages to be derived by this method of treatment, but suffice it to say that oxygen is the great renovator of the body and all sufficient in a healthy organism, provided it be pure and ample in quantity. But as disease progresses and the blood becomes loaded with effete matter, inflammation, local or general, is induced, and the whole structure is in danger. To renovate the blood, the source of healthy secretions, is surely the way to repair the mischief; and as pure air is sufficient only for healthy conditions, it is incapable of promptly overcoming diseased conditions. In disease, then, the demand for a greater supply must be met by a larger supply of the life-giving agent.

The blood furnishes the elements of bone, the same blood furnishes the elements of muscle; to nerves, the elements of nerve; to skin, the elements of skin; and yet, while each of these differ surprisingly in composition from the others, the constituent elements of blood, by which they are furnished, are the same. Hence the importance of a medical agent that will reach all diseased and impoverished conditions of the blood; for, now will the blood make healthy bone, muscle, nerve and skin, if in an impure and diseased condition? Oxygen is the universal tonic and blood purifier, and is now being used as a remedial agent in restoring the diseased to health. Breathed into the lungs it enters the circulation, decomposing all impurities in the blood; stimulating the stomach to healthy action; causing healthy tissue to be formed; breaking up all nervous irregularities, and imparting new life and vigor to the shattered and wasted nervous system.

Dr. BROWN is a regular graduate of medicine, surgery and hygiene. Therefore, in making oxygen a specialty, he does not propose to take the place of the regular practitioner, but desires to cooperate with him in alleviating human suffering. Physicians are invited to call and investigate this remedy, and use it as an auxiliary in their practice.

All inquiries by letter will be answered, and all necessary information given by calling upon

W. B. BROWN, M. D.,
No. 15 West Twentieth street, New York.

TO INVALIDS GOING ABROAD.—AN EXPERIENCED New York physician, having an extensive acquaintance abroad, contemplates travelling through France and Germany in June, July and August, and would, for a reasonable consideration, take professional charge of one or more invalids who may desire to seek physical benefit from the mineral springs of Germany and foreign travel. Reference given. Address Dr. P., Herald office.

WHEREAS, WITH THE DECLINE OF GOLD AND the gradual approach towards specie payment, all commodities of life must and do depreciate, and a decline of all kinds of labor and material must naturally follow; and whereas we consider it a necessity and true policy to reduce the cost of house building in order to bring capital into market for investment in real estate and building at reasonable rates.

We, the master builders and others, representing the different branches of house building, believe that the terms the master stone cutters have offered to their employes for the season commencing March 10, 1870, a full and fair compensation for their services, and as much, if not more, than the present demand for such labor would warrant. We consider the strike of the Stone Cutters' Union an injudicious one and uncalled for at the present time; that the consequences of this strike will be most fatal to themselves, above all others, by partly postponing the consummation of new contracts for the season, or compelling architects and owners to substitute other materials in place of stone. We therefore

Resolve, That we sympathize with and will aid the master stone cutters in their just efforts to make stone cutting a marketable commodity, and that wherever it lies within our means we will intercede for them with owners and contractors, and secure them against loss for non-fulfilment of contracts on hand, until their employes will have the good sense to resume work and abandon a strike most fatal to themselves and the house building trade generally.

We would further recommend the master stone cutters to give employment and keep in their employ for the future such men of the Union or others who are ready to go to work at once, and protect them by their own presence from intimidations by the strikers, and, if necessary, call upon the proper authorities to protect themselves and their workmen in their rights as citizens to earn a living in the pursuit of their legitimate business. JOHN T. CONOVER, Chairman.

H. VOLK, Secretary.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS AND BIRDS FOR sale.—Medicines for all diseases. Prepared food for mocking birds, at B. DOVEY'S, No. 8 Greene street, corner of Canal.

N. B.—Ladies attended by Mrs. Dovey.

A LOT OF QUAILS, ENGLISH SPARROWS, FANCY Fowls, Pigeons, Turkeys, Ducks, Geese and Pea Fowls, Guinea Pigs and small Animals for sale, by W M. JOHNSON, 211 Fulton street, New York.

BIRDS, BIRDS, BIRDS.—5,000 BIRDS ARRIVED here to-day from Europe. Also English Sparrows. 43 Chatham street. S. F. MORIS.

STALLIONS.

FOR SALE—A THREE QUARTER BRED CHESTNUT Stallion; 8 years; stylish, fast, sound and kind in harness and under saddle. Apply at stable corner Sixth avenue and Twenty-sixth street.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AUCTION SALE.
JAMES JENKINS, AUCTIONEER,
will sell at public auction, this day, at 10½ o'clock sharp, all the stock now remaining at livery stable 216 Spring street, consisting in part of

A bay Mare, 15½ hands, 8 years old; can trot very fast.
A sorrel Team, 16 hands, 7 and 8 years old, long tail and manes, very stylish drivers, good action, very gentle; also gold mounted Harness, made by Dunscomb, the whole costing present owner $400; also one set Single Harness, nickel mounted, sound and kind.
Sorrel Pony, 14 hands, 9 years old; can trot in 3½ minutes; suitable for ladies or children.
Also other Horses, full description at sale; Coaches, Brett, Rockaways, top and open Wagons, Pony Phaeton, single and double Harnesses, Blankets, Robes and all the stock contained in stable. Sale positive, rain or shine.

AT 28 LIBERTY STREET,
Cheapest place in the country
To buy
CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.
Several fine top Buggies, slightly soiled, very low. Elegant Basket and Panel Pony Phaetons, &c. Also
200 sets Harness,
including large consignment of first class city made stock, sold at less than cost of manufacture, to close out a bankrupt concern.
Great bargains if removed immediately, as we need the room for other goods.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
28 Liberty street.

A VERY STYLISH PAIR JET BLACK HORSES FOR sale—8 years old, 15 hands, long tails; also bay Hambletonian Mare, 6 years old, 15 1 hands, can trot in 2:40; all warranted. Address box 1,761 Post office.

A.—TOP AND ROAD WAGONS.

An elegant and large assortment of first class, fashionable city built top and Road Wagons, of our own manufacture. For beauty of design, fine finish and durability, are warranted equal to any made in this city, which we will sell under the market price.

We invite purchasers to examine our stock, at our warerooms, 656 Broadway.

MINER, STEVENS & CO.

A CANADIAN PONY, SIX YEARS OLD, SOUND AND kind; Wagon and Harness; sold together or separately. Inquire at 55 Mulberry street. JAMES DORE.

ALL IN WANT OF CARRIAGES AND HARNESS AND desirous of saving $5 per cent are invited to examine stock at 52 Barclay street. HICKS, established 1838.

A SECOND HAND SIX SEAT ROCKAWAY; COUPE Rockaway slide seat Wagon, Depot Wagons, Buggies, Phaetons, five eighth top Buggy, at gold prices.

HAM'S, Fourth street and Broadway.

A STABLE WANTED—BETWEEN FOURTH AND SEVenth avenues, and Tenth and Twenty-fourth sts.; stalls must be on ground floor. Address, stating terms, B. PORTER, Union Club, corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty-first st.

AT HARNESS WAREROOMS, 10 COLLEGE PLACE.

Harness for farming, teaming, carting, expressing, livery stables, contractors, coach, coupe, buggy, and all other purposes.

Single Harness, complete, $8 to $175 per set.
Double Harness, complete, $20 to $150 per set.

We manufacture all of our harness, and can sell lower than any house in the city.

THE TRADE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

A SPLENDID DAPPLE GRAY HORSE, 16 HANDS, long tail and stylish; sound and kind every way; will be sold at a great bargain. Inquire of ROLFFE, 117 and 119 West Twenty third street.

A GENTLEMAN'S TURNOUT FOR SALE—AT HALF ITS value; black Team; one sorrel Mare, six years old; Light Wagon, double and single Harness, Robes, Blankets, &c., nearly new, best quality.

G BROWN, 128 Fulton avenue, Brooklyn.

A VICTORIA FOR SALE—NEARLY NEW, WITH pole and shafts, at BRIGGS' stable, West Twenty-fourth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

A TOP WAGON IN PERFECT ORDER FOR SALE. Inquire of LAWRENCE, in the stable in Twenty-second street, near Fifth avenue.

A BUSINESS WAGON AND HARNESS FOR SALE, and as good as new. Inquire at 449 Hudson street, corner of Christopher street.

A VERY FINE, RANGY PAIR BAYS, 15¾ HANDS, 6 years; also 10 fine driving and work Horses, 5 to 8 years, $100 to $500. S. HINEMAN, 45 Wooster street.

ARRIVED FROM JACKSON CITY, MICH., J. C. DEYO, with 52 head of the best double and single Horses ever landed in New York. For sale at A. S. CHAMBERLIN'S stable, Twenty-fifth street, between Third and Lexington avenues.

A.—MINER, STEVENS & CO.,
656 Broadway,
have for sale a large and elegant Stock of fashionable Carriages and Light Wagons, suitable for spring and summer use, town and country, of their own well known manufacture, which they offer at low prices.

A LIGHT CIRCULAR FRONT COUPE FOR SALE—City maker, in good order; pole and shafts. Apply at TUOMEY'S stables, Fifty-third street, near Third avenue.

A TEAM OF HORSES AND PHAETON, WITH HARness, &c., wanted to hire the use of for the summer. Address A. S., Beach House, Wallingford, Conn.

A LOT OF LIGHT ROAD WAGONS, JUST FINISHED, for sale low; assortment Family Carriages, Pony Phaetons, Depot Wagons, at reduced prices. All styles Harness.

CALVIN WITTY, 658 Broadway.

A LADY GOING TO EUROPE WISHES TO SELL HER four-seated Coupe Rockaway; Woods, maker; new last spring, cost $1,000; will sell for $650; also large, stylish black Mare, 8 years old, sound, kind and gentle, with Harness, Livery, &c. Apply at 31 West Thirty-second street.

A. S. FLANDRAU, CARRIAGE BUILDER, NOS. 7 and 18 East Eighteenth street.—Clarences, Coupes, Light Rockaways, Coupe Rockaways, Top and Road Wagons, at greatly reduced prices.

"THE CARRIAGE OF THE PERIOD."
Pony Phaetons, in great variety, from $150 up.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AT BARKER & HAMLIN'S
CITY AUCTION MART AND N. Y. TATTERSALL,
MAJOR C. W. BARKER, AUCTIONEER.
Corner Broadway and Thirty-ninth street.
Regular Auction Sales
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Gentlemen's private Establishments disposed of at public and private sale to the best advantage and a general assortment of Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Horse Clothing, Halters, Whips, &c., to suit the needs of all classes of purchasers, constantly on hand. Orders promptly executed.

Twenty four hours allowed for trial on every horse sold under warranter.

Good stabling for horses at public or private sale. The only mart in the city having a driving ring for showing horses on sale. Carriages, Buggies, &c., taken on storage.

Liberal advances made on everything in the horse line.

CATALOGUE OF SALE THIS DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK.

Extra stylish and handsome blood bay Gelding, has been used by the present owner for the past three years, can in 3:15 and is one of the finest drivers and roadsters in the city, an elegant saddle horse, gentle for any one to drive, of good endurance, can travel to the end of the road, is about 16½ hands and 8 years old; is warranted.

One superior open Pony Phaeton, new.
One elegant top Pony Phaeton, new.
Six fine top and no top Road Wagons, new and second hand, best city builders.
Six superior Express, Business and Depot Wagons.
To pay storage—One Barouche in good running order.
One elegant Coupe Rockaway; latest style; new last fall; one of the finest in the city; made to order by Miner & Stevens for $800.
Extra stylish, high bred, handsome and elegant dark bay coupe Horse, about 16½ hands, 6 years old; fine, gamey, prompt and well behaved driver; was raised in Kentucky; does not pull a pound, and can be driven by a lady; positively one of the most elegant and high bred coupe horses in the city.

A GENTLEMAN'S COMPLETE TURNOUT.

Extra fine, fast and genteel trotting Horse, 15½ high, 7 years old; sired by Hiram Drew; fine, free, easy and stylish driver; is an every day 2:45 roadster; can beat 2:50 to road wagon any day, and can trot in 2:34 or 2:37 on any good track, and is warranted sound and kind; also Waterman Wagon, nearly new; Harness, &c.; all the property of the late Samuel Thorne, deceased, and will be sold positively and peremptorily. This gelding is a "trotting horse" and worthy of special attention.

Sorrel Horse, 16 hands, 6 years old; warranted sound and kind in all harnesses; fine, free driver and a superior worker.

Also several other trotting, road and work Horses, &c.
Full description at sale.
Sales never postponed on account of weather.

ASSORTMENT ROCKAWAYS, PARK PHAETONS, Victorias, Dog Carts, Road Wagons, Depot Wagons, Harness, &c., new and second hand; cheapest place in the city to buy reliable work. TAYLOR'S, 59 Cedar street.

A SIX SEAT ROCKAWAY AND SET OF DOUBLE Harness, new last spring; a Victoria, pole and shafts, by Adams & Cohn, and two Top Wagons, by Stivers, for sale, cheap, at United States stables, 153 and 155 East Thirty-second street.

BREWSTER & CO., OF BROOME STREET,
offer at their Warerooms,
Fifth avenue, corner of Fourteenth street,
a complete stock of elegant Carriages and Road Wagons in all the fashionable varieties for town and country, exclusively the production of their well known Broome street factory, and of
The best class only.
Prices uniform to all.

NOTICE.—To prevent confusion the public will do well to remember that we have no connection whatever with any joint stock company or individuals dealing in carriages under a name similar to our own.

CONCORD PATTERN WAGONS FOR SALE—SUITABLE for export and Southern and Western markets; price $850; also other styles of Carriages, adapted for all markets; photographs sent when required. Address EDWARD RIDDLE, Boston, Mass.

COACHES, BAROUCHES, FAMILY CARRIAGES, POnies and Phaetons, Grocers' and Business Wagons, new and second hand; selling off cheap. H. B. WITTY & CO.'S Manufactory, 10 Nevins street, Brooklyn.

COW FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST IN THE CITY; she is near calving; after her last calf she gave 20 quarts of milk per day; will be sold cheap. Apply at corner of Thirty-fifth street and Tenth avenue. Mrs McGINN.

COUPE, COUPE ROCKAWAY, AND EXTENSION TOP Phaeton, at great bargains. Lot second hand Carriages cheap, viz., Road Wagon, Depot Wagons, Pony Phaeton, four Buggies. WITTY, 658 Broadway.

EVERY PERSON WANTING CARRIAGES SHOULD call, before buying, at our
New Warerooms, 628 and 630 Broadway.
We have the largest and finest stock of
Carriages
in New York city, comprising Landaus, Landaulets, Clarences, Coupes, Barouches, elegant Park Phaetons, Cabriolets, Victorias, Light Rockaways. Elegant assortment of Light Coupe Rockaways,

HANGED.

Execution of Jack Reynolds at the Tombs.

Retributive Justice—The Dying Wretch Writhing in Agony.

Scenes Inside and Outside the Prison.

THE EARLY MASS FOR THE DEAD.

Yesterday was the brightest, sunniest day of this year, and in the sunny hours of the morning Jack Reynolds, in the yard of the Tombs Prison, was brutally and blunderingly strangled for the murder of old Mr. Townsend.

THE MURDER.

The murder was so wilfull and so utterly without provocation that, not unnaturally at the time of its committal, it aroused the indignation of the public, and it became a mooted question whether so causeless a murder could have been committed by a sane man. On the evening of Saturday, the 29th of January, Reynolds, who had been for days a wandering beggar in the streets, begging drink when he could not have substantial food bestowed upon him, wandered into a small grocery store in Hudson street kept by a man named William Townsend. He begged for a night's lodging, and urged as a claim to this hospitality that he was the brother of Townsend's wife. Townsend, knowing this claim to be false, told him that he had not room enough for himself and family, and desired him to leave the store. As Reynolds did not take the denial for an answer and seated himself by the fire Townsend placed his hand on Reynolds' shoulder to urge him to go out. Reynolds rose from his seat, but only to kill Townsend, for with a knife he had stolen from a neighboring store he stabbed Townsend to the heart. This is a sketchy outline of as unprovoked and heartless a murder as it is possible to imagine, and for its punishment deserved the full penalty of the law.

THE TRIAL.

Unlike other murderers, whose crimes have startled society recently, Reynolds was speedily brought to trial, and on the morning of Monday, the 21st of February, his trial commenced before Judge Daniel P. Ingraham in the Supreme Court. Mr. W. Howe was assigned by the Court to defend the accused. His defence was that Reynolds was insane when he committed the deed, but it was not established, either to the satisfaction of the jury, the higher court or the Governor of the State, and yesterday morning Reynolds expiated his terrible and awful crime by death.

THE DAY AND NIGHT BEFORE THE EXECUTION.

The most notable event of the day previous to the execution was the arrival from Cherry Valley, Mass., of Joseph Breen and wife, the brother and sister-in-law of Reynolds, to bid a last "goodby" to their unhappy relative. The meeting was in Miss Foster's room and was witnessed by Messrs. Howe and Hummel. It was a very affecting interview, and it was satisfactory to find that Reynolds expressed his preparedness to meet his God and his gratitude to Mr. Howe for his unwearied and unpaid exertions in his behalf. The greater part of the day was spent in devotion; in this he was assisted by the unwearied watchfulness and zeal of Fathers Daly, Quinn and O'Reilly and four Sisters of Charity. A photograph of him was taken in the afternoon and about half-after four his brother and sister-in-law bade him a last and tearful farewell in the presence of the genial and kind-hearted Father Daly. This was deemed a favorable opportunity for presenting to him a new suit of clothes which the Sheriff had sent for him; he looked at them carefully and gave directions for a part of his old clothing to be given to a fellow prisoner. Towards nightfall he was more restless and talked rather glibly of his peace with God. Miss Foster brought him a little supper of boiled eggs, tea and toast, and Mr. Mark Finley, whose natural kindness of heart has been in full exercise towards Reynolds, urged him to eat, but he partook only of a part of the supper. Earnestly did he continue to pray for mercy, and about ten o'clock he undressed and retired to bed. There was a little glimmering light in the cell that showed up the grimness and heaviness of the small apartment. At the extreme end, near the foot of the bed, was a small table, having upon it several prayer books and flowers, over which was suspended a crucifix and a picture of the crucifixion. Wearied with excitement, though the terrible reality of death was so inevitably near to him, he was soon asleep, slumbering with all the unconsciousness of his own innocent infant slumbers. He did not wake up in the night with the effects of a feverish, fitful dream upon him; he slumbered and slept with a repose so complete that it exactly prefigured the sleep of death that was soon to be upon him.

THE MORNING OF THE EXECUTION.

About five o'clock, in the cold gray twilight of the early dawn, Deputy Warden Finley awoke Reynolds from his slumber. In words of kindness Mr. Finley urged him to rise at once and about five o'clock Reynolds was dressing himself with a carefulness that he had never manifested before. Strange to relate, he had a craving for food and asked for some breakfast. Mr. Finley explained to him that it would be improper for him to partake of anything until after the communion. The animal craving for food was not without a little rebellious sign even after this explanation, but Reynolds submitted without a spoken murmur. Father Daly arrived at the cell about half-past five o'clock and at once they were left alone together, when Reynolds made confession and received absolution.

THE MASS FOR THE DEAD.

It had been intimated to Real, who is under sentence of death for a very deliberate murder, committed two years ago, that he might take a part in this service, and he very willingly availed himself of the opportunity. Descending from the second tier of corridors to the floor he joined the mourning group. The service was held in the chapel of the female prison. To pass from the male to the female prison it was needful that the procession should tread the platform of the gallows and pass under the cross beam that in a few hours was to take away the life of one in that procession. Reynolds trod those planks with a fearless tread, and seemed unmoved by the neighborhood of the instrument that was to take away his earthly life. The chapel is a rude, rough, oblong room, with white-washed walls. On these walls were floral Scriptural mottoes, "Christ is Risen," "Christ Our Saviour." The hymn

Just as I am, without one plea,

with its striking line, on this occasion so applicable to the principal worshipper,

To wash my soul from that one blot,

was printed in large characters on white calico, and occupied a prominent place at the side of the room. Opposite the altar Reynolds knelled alone, with his hands clasped and his head bowed in devout devotion. It was a small congregation; there were only six persons present, but two of them were murderers. The little chapel was lit with one flickering candle, and as the morning sun rose its slanting rays found their way on to the bended heads of the worshippers like a halo of glory. The most affecting part of this mass was the singing of the "Dies Irae." When the following verse of the hymn was sung Reynolds joined in it as well as he could; he was evidently touched with its prayer, and it had too deep a personal meaning for him even not to appreciate its significance:—

King of dreadful majesty,
Who dost freely justify,
Fount of pity, save thou me.

When the wondrous passage from Job in the last Gospel which closes the mass, "I know that my Redeemer liveth," &c., was read with marked emphasis by the priest, a dead silence prevailed, and there seemed to be an unconscious but unspoken wish that to one at least of that congregation this faithful saying might be speedily a fulfilled prophecy.

THE BURDEN TO THE CELL.

The noise and rumble of life's busy day and the hum of a shouting crowd outside the prison walls began to make themselves heard within. Reynolds did not heed it, and on his return to the cell engaged in silent prayer with Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Riley for about twenty minutes. The Sisters of Mercy shortly afterwards arrived and continued with him until about eight o'clock. At this time the prison, which had been for some time as silent as the grave, had this silence broken by the measured tramp of a company of police, who, from the Sixth precinct, under Captain Jourdan, had been placed inside and outside of the building. Admirable order was preserved during the entire proceedings by his well commanded force.

THE SHERIFF AND THE PRISONER'S COUNSEL.

Soon after the arrival of Sheriff O'Brien and Under Sheriff Joel O. Stevens, who arrived with a number of deputy sheriffs, about half past eight o'clock, Messrs. Howe and Hummel were introduced to the cell, and there they found Father Daly and Reynolds. Reynolds, in reply to questions of Mr. Howe, expressed his readiness to meet his Creator, and Mr. Howe, shaking hands with him, said to Reynolds, "God bless you." Father Daly intimated to those present that he had every reason to be satisfied with Reynolds' spiritual condition.

THE PINIONING.

Mr. Isaacs, who has pinioned so many outcrits, has given up this ghastly business, and Mr. B. B. Rosenberg, a deputy sheriff, volunteered the undesirable duty. This was accomplished in the presence of the Under Sheriff, but not without the remark from Reynolds that the rope was a little tight, and it was loosened a little for him. It was observable that in making this remark Reynolds had the silly smile on his countenance that has been the baffling clue to all who have made his character a study.

THE SCENE.

The preparations were made in an angle of the prison wall, in the sunniest corner of all the paved space between the outer and inner buildings of the prison. The Tombs, like most prisons, is not all comprised in a single edifice, and this fact may partly be comprehended by the view of it from without. At some points there are against the street sections of building; at other points only sections of wall. In the centre there is also a massive stone edifice, and between this and the outer buildings or walls there is a paved irregular space, called, we suppose, the prison yard. A quiet part of this yard is in the angle at the corner of Elm and Leonard streets. Here the "gallows tree" was so placed that when the prisoner should stand under it with his face to the north he would have the wall of the building on Leonard street at his back, and the wall of the building on Elm street at his left hand. Into this corner seemed concentrated all the sunshine that the bright April morning poured on the prison. Across the whole corner a square awning was stretched at some twenty feet from the ground. But the sunshine seemed to find its way through the white texture of this obstruction and down behind it at the sides where it was not close to the wall and under the edge that flapped a little, and so peeping, dancing, streaming down into the corners, gave to the scene a cheerful guise quite at variance with the purpose in hand. Is there some inevitable suggestion of gayety and holiday-making wherever an awning is stretched in the sun—a suggestion so inevitable that it even overpowers the sense or thought of the tragedy the morning may cover? Is an awning only a flag tied down at the corners, and is the human mind always ready to be carried away to some remembrance of gayety and rejoicing when cloth of this sort is spread in the sun?

THE APPARATUS.

Under this awning arose that choice growth of society and law, "the gallows tree." There were two uprights of an altitude of about twelve to fifteen feet, and a cross beam passing from one to the other of these. Set in the middle of the crosstree was a pulley, and at the corner toward the east, where the crosstree and the upright were joined, was another pulley. Through both these pulleys a rope was passed, one end of which dangled in the air, suggesting to the spectator an accurate guess of where the prisoner's head should come; the other end passed down the beam to the victim's right till it was lost to sight behind an enclosure of planks. Behind that enclosure the rope was understood to be attached to a weight. This weight was held in place by a cord, and when that cord should be cut by the blow of an axe the only thing to stop its descent would be the prisoner's body with his head in the noose. On the end of the cord that dangled between the beams there was a small iron hook, with a spring catch. There was a platform, so-called, for the murderer to stand upon, which consisted of a flooring of planks simply laid down on the pavement of the yard.

THE CHORUS.

At the murderer's side, between him and the wall on his left, were three long tables and seats for the reporters. Out in front of him the paved space ran all the way to the wall on White street, and here were gathered all the spectators, kept at twenty feet from the gallows by a platoon of policemen. Another platoon kept open at one side a narrow lane by which Reynolds was to pass from a door in the prison on Elm street to and across the space in front of the spectators.

With all the preparations thus made the people and the reporters waited with decorous quiet, and the pigeons flew across from house to house, and the hand organ out in the street did ample justice to "Sweet Fly," and crowds of people on the New Haven depot stretched their own necks in vain to get a glimpse of the show, while the warm, bright April sun streamed on all, making the background of cold, gray, gloomy granite bright as marble with its blaze.

THE ENTRANCE.

At twenty five minutes past nine there was a movement in the crowd down opposite the door of the prison whence the prisoner was to come; all the hats were off in a moment and a group came forward into the open space. In advance was a tall, strong man, and immediately behind him three together and behind these an under sheriff, the doctors and other functionaries. Of the three together those at either side were priests perhaps, the middle one was Reynolds. He was a mere boy in stature and so sturdily built that his weight was probably not upward of 100 pounds. His head was certainly not above the shoulder of the tall man in front. He was a person evidently with none of the sensibility that would enable one acutely to feel such a position. He was therefore quiet enough. He was quiet rather than calm, and kept up his presence without any effort. He stepped across the open space as he might have stepped up to the bar to plead his defence against a charge of petty larceny. Although he evidently did not appreciate his relation to the scene as criminals of finer nervous organization probably do, to no one who saw him could it possibly have occurred that he was unconscious of that relation or incapable of comprehending its plainer sense. His commonplace features bore a subdued expression, indicating just the least emotion. But this did not drive away the half leer of coarse cunning that was naturally there. In size and character and general aspect he appeared the type of the half-grown ruffians that infest the city. The only point of difference was that they have commonly an air of empty swaggadocio or chronic defiance. They defy society in the step with which they move, in the manner of raising the hand, in the tone of their words. There was none of this in Reynolds. Neither had he the epileptic face.

THE TOILET.

On his head was a black cloth, or headdress, with the cape or cowl that was to cover his face drawn by a cord across his forehead and thrown backward. His arms were pinioned by a cord drawn around each above the elbow and passed across his back. His hands clasped a small black crucifix and his lips were moving as if in prayer. The noose was already on his neck. It was a small cord with a heavy knot adjusted under the ear, and on the loose end of this cord was a small iron eyelet proper to be fitted to the hook at the end of the cord that dangled from the gallows. As he came out it could be seen that the noose was drawn just close enough to keep the knot in its place under his ear, and it was said that when the noose was put on in the prison and drawn pretty snug he had exclaimed, jestingly, "Don't make it too tight," and that, in consequence, it was loosened a little.

UNDER THE TREE.

stepping without any assumed indifference, and with scarcely perceptible emotion, across to his place under the rope, with a priest at either side of him, the three immediately kneeled down in final prayer, the gallows functionaries kneeling with them. In a few minutes the others arose, but Reynolds continued on his knees until the tall man with Jewish features stepped up, placed his hands on the murderer's shoulder and spoke to him. He then stood up, and the contrast of his height with that of the man behind him made him seem more a boy than ever. The tall man snapped the iron eyelet on the noose into the iron hook on the rope that had been dangling in the air, and for

AN AWFUL MOMENT

Reynolds glanced around on those before him, with his hands clasped as well as his pinioned elbows would permit, and waited for his death. The tall man threw over his face the cowl that was over the back of his head and drew the cord of the black cap down to its place, and in a second was heard from behind the screen of planks the blow of the axe on the cord that retained the weight in its place. At the sound the body went up in the air to such a height that the doctors could just handily reach up to the victim's wrist to feel his pulse. He was not jerked up with any considerable violence. He seemed, indeed, to be rather easily lifted from his feet and carried up as if by a spring to the place at which he stopped. This was at twenty-nine minutes past nine. He was quiet for a minute. Then his clasped hands were separated and his fingers felt again for one another, and his hands were carried up as far as the pinioned elbows would permit. For two or three minutes then the whole body was moved in a convulsive effort to take air into the lungs, and the hands became blue, indicating that there was no longer any red blood in the body. He was dying simply from the embarrassment to respiration—dying by suffocation. At one moment there was strong backward bending of the body and legs—so that the whole figure was like part of a circle, of which the front of the body was the convexity. In five minutes the muscular movement had ceased. In seven minutes the pulse was imperceptible at the wrist, and the body was lowered so that the heart was on a level with the doctors' heads, that they might judge by auscultation whether it had ceased to beat. It was beating then, with an occasional heavy beat.

As the slight figure dangled in the air the retractive muscles of the legs drew the feet so that the soles of the shoes were visible. They were well worn and down at the heel of either side; and part of the wear was perhaps made by the very steps that carried the wearer to poor old Townsend's little shop. The hanging of this man was

A SHAMEFUL FAILURE.

It is a law in physics that a descending body gathers force as it moves. At its start, therefore, the force is at a minimum, yet it is at its start when it is supposed to jerk the victim first from his feet. That force applied, as in this hanging, is expected to break the victim's neck. The force is still more reduced by the elasticity of the body. No man's neck will ever be broken by the Tombs apparatus. When the vertebral bones in the neck are forcibly and suddenly dislocated death takes place in a second. The bones rest upon one another and form part of a tube, through which passes the spinal marrow. When these bones are forced from their places their edges crossing one another with the spinal marrow between act on that marrow as the edges of scissors act on any soft tissue. No death can be easier or more sudden than one so caused, and that is the death the law means. Reynolds' death, on the contrary, was paroxysmal and cruel. The first failure was in the apparatus—the second was in the noose, in fact there was no noose. A noose is a loop made with a running knot. The knot must slip and draw the loop tight as weight is applied. The knot on Reynolds' neck did not slip. His weight was held in the half open loop of rope. The knot in such cases should go behind the ear under the base of the skull and with that bony support draw on the throat, so as to compress the windpipe and all the large blood vessels. Suffocation will then kill in from one to two minutes. In the case of Reynolds the knot went in front of his ear and under the angle of his left jaw, and not being drawn tight it left on the side of the neck an open triangular space, in which was the jugular vein and the left common carotid artery. Circulation through the brain was therefore kept up, and the man simply died by strangulation of the windpipe. This was a case of hanging, if ever was one, in which resuscitation was quite within the limit of possibility.

THE CUTTING DOWN.

There were present at the execution Coroner Flynn and Deputy Coroner Shaue and a number of medical men. Before Reynolds was cut down it was the opinion of these men that for thirteen minutes after Reynolds had been "jerked up" he had a conscious existence. His body was, however, cut down in about twenty minutes after the cutting of the cord, and on the removal of the black cap his features were in repose and very little changed. The body was placed in a neat casket and an immortelle in the form of a cross, made of evergreens and white roses, was placed by Mr. Howe on the breast of Reynolds, and the lid of the casket was closed. The undertaker, Mr. Dowd, of St. Francis Xavier Catholic church, had the body conveyed to the carriage which was waiting in the yard. The carriage was then driven to the Tenth street ferry, where it was met by Reynolds' brother and sister, who were in another carriage, and the mournful party proceeded to Calvary Cemetery, where the last offices were performed to Jack Reynolds.

CUBA.

Movements of Captain General de Rodas.

Cool Reception of His Excellency in the Central Department.

Conflagrations on the Increase Throughout the Island.

General Puello Relieved of His Command.

The steamship Missouri, from Havana, the 2d, via Nassau, arrived at this port yesterday morning. She brings the latest advices of the progress of affairs in Cuba. The purser has our thanks for favors received.

Another Tremendous Proclamation—The Captain General Addresses Himself to the Insurgents—Serious State of Affairs—Puello Relieved—General Carbo to Succeed Him—Insurgent Attacks and Successes—Jordan's Departure Reported—The Usual Encounters—An Interesting Letter from Donato Marmol.

HAVANA, April 2, 1870.

This capital has for some days past been in a fever of anxiety as to the results of the Captain General's visit to the Central Department. That fever is now allayed, and the results are before us. Dissatisfied with the winter campaign, which, under Puello and Goyeneche, was to annihilate the insurgents, and did not, he heroically comes to the rescue of his bewildered generals, proceeds to Puerto Principe, accompanied by a brilliant staff, Napoleon Arango, the great Presentado, and a detachment of the Guias de Rodas, and issues a proclamation. It is a well written document. It contains many of those large words with which the Spanish language so much abounds. It represents the olive branch and the sword. It paints delightful pictures of ease under the dominion of Spain, so much celebrated in all times for its mildness and the horrible effects of her wrath if once incited to it—which she has not been yet. It announces that a vigorous campaign is to be inaugurated, in sublime indifference to the fact that the rainy season, when campaigning is impossible, is at hand, and his soldiers, already feeling the deleterious effect of the climate, are beginning to die of the cholera. Whether it will frighten the insurgents almost to death, which is not probable, or be received with equally sublime indifference, which is, the public can judge for itself.

The Captain General has relieved Puello, who for some time has been an object of derision to his officers, and it is understood that on the return of his Excellency here the Segunda Cabo, General Carbo, will be sent to the command of the Central Department.

D. Francisco Javin de Varona, a stock farmer, who had resided in the country, was on trial in Puerto Principe for disloyalty.

Dates from Santiago de Cuba to the 25th states that the *bomberos* (armed firemen) of that city had offered to garrison the estates in the vicinity, and so enable the troops thus employed to be used against the insurgents. Some few small encounters are reported, showing the presence and activity of the insurgents. The *Bandera Española* publishes two or three letters from General Donato Marmol, written after its successful attack upon and destruction of the estate Las Chivas. A translation of them is annexed. From the Cinco Villas and the Eastern Department come the usual reports of encounters, but they are without interest. The old story of the embarkation of Jordan for the United States has been revived. The Commandant of Santa Cruz, in a telegram, says:—Don Antonio Gonzalez de Varona, who recently presented himself to this command, has assured me that the Chief Jordan, the so-called General-in-Chief, has embarked near Guanaja for the United States. No one attaches any credit to this, however.

The insurgents have appeared near St. Domingo, in the jurisdiction of Sagua, and forces from the city of the latter name and from Remedios have been sent out against them.

The following are the letters of General Donato Marmol herein referred to:—

LIBERATING ARMY, DIVISION OF CUBA.
HEADQUARTERS IN EL MIGUAL, March 15, 1870.

To Citizen FREDERICK W. RAMSDEN, English Consul in Cuba:—

In the attack upon the hacienda Las Chivas, made by the forces under my command on the 13th inst., was made prisoner the English citizen Charles Daquin, employed on said estate in the capacity of machinist. Although the nation which you so worthily represent in Santiago de Cuba has not found it convenient, up to this date, to recognize the sacred right which justifies the Cubans in throwing off the yoke of despotic Spain, notwithstanding the thousands of Americans which we have made the last seventeen months, I believe it just not to proceed against the citizen Daquin, and have directed that he immediately be placed at liberty, and at the same time that he be the bearer of the present communication. I trust that the course I have herein pursued will continue to be observed by the Cubans, and though England has not recognized the justice of our revolution, I do not doubt from your illustrious judgment that you will use your influence that the English nation shall at least intercede with ferocious Spain that the war be conducted according to the rights of nations, humanizing it, and that she should not continue in her sanguinary system of persecutions, without quarter towards defenceless women, old men and children, who have committed no other crime than having made common cause with the Cuban patriots. Will you be pleased to acknowledge receipt to me of this communication?

I offer to you the assurances of my consideration and respect. DONATO MARMOL, Major General of Cuba.

The following is a letter to the wife of Mr. Ramsden:—

MIGUAL, March 16, 1870.

CITIZENESS SUSANA DE LA TORRE DE W. RAMSDEN:—

MY FRIEND—The opportunity which presents itself to direct a communication to your husband I take advantage of to write these lines. I do not propose to give you an idea of the conduct of our enemies, for my poor pen is not eminent for the task. The Spaniards have converted themselves into a terror for the old men, the women and children, whom they cruelly persecute, and whose bodies remain unburied, food for animals. I accept with indifference a war with the enemy without quarter; but I see with indignation that Spanish rage vents itself only on these unhappy creatures. Your sensibility would be excited to tears if you could know the disgraceful acts which in the head of revolution afflict our dear Cuba.

The correspondents which until now I have had in that place are today silent, perhaps frightened by the constant threats of the ferocious volunteers. The favorable person of the representative of England can render services of great value to the Cuban cause, receiving my communications and forwarding them to their destination in a foreign land. To you as a Cuban I entrust the forwarding of this measure. In doing it you will contribute your part to the freedom of our sister Cuba.

Salute in my name, affectionately, all your family, &c.
DONATO MARMOL.

Another letter of same date from Marmol to Theodore Brooks, of the house of Brooks & Co., in Santiago, is published. It seems the estate "Las Chivas" belongs to a widow Stephens, who resides abroad and has been held invulnerable heretofore, owing to an arrangement with Brooks & Co., who had the estate in charge. Marmol complains that this arrangement had not been lived up to, and so the estate was destroyed by order of the Cuban government.

Don Eduardo José Nattes y Casas, a well-known Cuban of this city, was shot this morning for disloyalty. He was formerly connected with the *Boletin Commercial* of this city, was educated in Connecticut and lived for a considerable time in the United States.

Arrival of the Captain General—A Cool Reception—Fires Throughout the Jurisdiction—An Expedition from Nuevitas—Heavy Loss to the Troops—Families Declining to Present Themselves—The Cholera.

NUEVITAS, March 25, 1870.

His Excellency the Captain General arrived here on the 23d, accompanied by a brilliant staff, a detachment of the Guias de Rodas, and Napoleon Arango, the traitor. He immediately entered the train which was in readiness, Arango taking a seat in the same car with him, and soon after started to Puerto Principe. His Excellency was very coolly received here. The customary honors were paid him, but not a single viva greeted him nor manifestations of any character, but on the contrary, much seeming indifference. This was no doubt the result of his arriving in company with Arango, who is very obnoxious to both parties. It is stated that he will remain in Puerto Principe a few days and promises to make the loyal of this city a short visit on his return. On his arrival he had the pleasure of witnessing an immense fire that was raging along the coast in the vicinity of the estate Desengaños, belonging to Señor D'Pedro Sanchez Doltz, late British Vice Consul here, the buildings upon which have been entirely destroyed. The fires in this locality and extending all the way to Puerto Principe have been innumerable of late and little save fire is seen or thought of. Passengers coming down on the train mention that fires were observed on both sides of the railroad, and the garrison occupying Ponto Pilon, eighteen miles from Puerto Principe, were compelled to abandon the place on account of the devastation from fire there. These are the combined work of the troops and the insurgents. On the 19th a column, about 2,000 strong, under command of Colonel Aguilar, left here to scour the country, taking the direction of the Bayas, Los Desengaños, Santa Lucia and other farms and estates along the coast. On the first day the insurgents burned the plantation where the troops were to rest that night, and orders were then given by Colonel Aguilar to burn everything on their march, which orders were duly fulfilled, as during the four days they were out fire and smoke were continually seen along the coast. They acknowledged a loss of five on their return here, but I am assured by a Catalan volunteer who was with the column that out of 500 of his regiment, forming a part of the force, sixty had died some from fatigue and others from insurgent bullets. From the same informant I learn that they saw but one of the insurgents dead. The Cubans, as usual, kept up a running fire, keeping out of sight of the troops, and greatly demoralizing them by firing upon them from concealed localities.

Arango's Address to the Cubans.

El Fanal, a political paper published at Puerto Principe in the Spanish interest, reproduces the address of Napoleon Arango to his fellow insurgents, whom he has recently deserted in order to throw himself upon the clemency of the Captain General de Rodas. The document appears in the *Fanal* of the 29th of March, with exulting comments by the Spanish editor, and is in substance as follows:—

Arango commence his long letter to the Cubans by stating the manner in which Holguin, Puerto Principe, Cinco Villas, and other districts failed at first to second the cry of independence raised by Céspedes on the 14th of October, 1868. Aranco, convinced of the heterogeneousness of the Cuban population, and foreseeing the miseries about to fall upon the island, united in the protest forwarded by Puerto Principe to Céspedes protesting against his course, and holding him alone responsible to posterity. Nevertheless, Céspedes proclaimed Cuban independence at Yara, although he and his companions were destitute of arms, ammunition and provisions, had no idea of the realities of revolution and rushed on unthinkingly. This first impulse of popular enthusiasm took the government by surprise and gave the patriots the victory at Bayamo. The gallant Camaguaneys joined their Bayamian brethren, and Arango went with them, representing Puerto Principe, but with views different from those of Céspedes. However, he had hardly reached the Eastern Department ere he saw his error and was satisfied that the people had rushed blindly into something the end of which he could foresee. He, then, at once began to agitate the idea of changing the watchword of independence for that of adhesion to the revolutionary programme of Cadiz. He even persuaded Céspedes to adopt this view, and when, subsequently, the latter did not carry it out the reason he assigned was his fear of not being obeyed by his comrades in the original movement. Arango returned to Puerto Principe, and there, still lamenting his error, he called together a Junta at Clavellinas, which he induced to adopt his special view of the case, and it appointed him General-in-Chief, to confer with General Valmaseda. He found the latter indisposed to make any concessions until authorized to do so by his government. Arango then obtained four days' prolongation of the truce, and called another convention at Minas, which agreed in sentiment with the previous one at Clavellinas, although an actual vote was omitted by request of the Camaguey delegation. Arango went to work against the continuation of the war, on the additional plea that its supporters were arbitrary in imposing their opinions upon others. Here the Don pleads his own case at length, and cites the acceptance of Dulce's concessions by Bayamo, Las Clavellinas and Las Minas as a proof that the country desired peace. He then goes on to denounce Céspedes as a self-constituted dictator and the Congress of Puerto Principe as utterly unauthorized. A few deputies of Cinco Villas, he says, organized the present government, which should rather be called the Venetian than the Cuban republic—a handful of men undertaking to represent a million and distributing the offices among themselves. He then heaps accusation upon accusation against the Junta, viz., vice, anarchy, pillage, tyranny and "playing with the lives of men as though they were but flies." He then enlarges voluminously upon the power and the clemency of Spain, the unconcern of the United States, and his own sound judgment, complete information and spotless patriotism, and thus winds up:—

BRETHREN—No more tears, no more blood, no more ruin! Return to your hearths, and let a fraternal embrace forever unite Spaniards and Cubans and combine our efforts to make this beautiful island, which is the pearl of the Antilles, become the pearl of the whole world.

With this he offers them amnesty in the name of De Rodas, and dates the document March 28.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

New York Conference—The Case of Widow Van Cott—Vote in Favor of Lay Delegation.

The New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church met yesterday morning at the usual hour, Bishop Janes in the chair, and the Rev. Milo Conchman made a prayer. The Bishop then introduced the Rev. Mr. McKay, of the Troy Conference, who made an address. Mr. Charles McCabe was then transferred from the Ohio to the New York Conference.

Reports of committees were presented. Appropriations of $7,825 to superannuated ministers, $3,675 to widows and orphans and $300 to effective men were recommended by the Committee on Necessitous Cases.

The famous widow Van Cott, who has been itinerating over New England, laying down the Methodist law upon her own responsibility, then came up for the action of the Convention, the committee to consider her case making a report, which was laid upon the table.

It was reported by the Rev. Mr. Osborn that the Poughkeepsie district was in a highly prosperous condition, contributions having increased rapidly. The all-absorbing question of

LAY DELEGATION

then came before the Conference and considerable discussion followed; but it finally passed to a vote, and the ballot stood 141 in favor of to 80 against the innovation. Lay delegation, it will be remembered, has occasioned a great deal of controversial writing among the clergy, and for upwards of a year the subject has been warmly canvassed. It is a move to change the organic laws of the Church, and originated in the General Conference of the Methodist Church, which body voted, as was requisite, by a two-thirds majority in favor of permitting the question to be voted upon by the clergy. It requires three-fourths of the clergy to sustain the amendment of the lay delegation, and the probability is now that the whole measure will be defeated by from twenty to 100 votes—just this number falling short of the three-fourths necessary for ratification. Not above one-fifth of the laity of the church have expressed any conviction for or against, and the question, after long debate, will die of apathy. Many regret this, as strong efforts have been made, now proven unavailing, and the change possessed no interest for the rank and file of the vast Methodist brotherhood.

The Conference before adjourning examined the characters of the clergy in detail.

In Memoriam—Memorial Services for the Late Bishop Thompson.

The death of Bishop Thompson, which occurred a short time since at Wheeling, Va., where he had been presiding at the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, was commemorated yesterday in exceedingly impressive services at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church, in Fourth avenue. Bishop Janes presided, and the exercises were participated in by Revs. J. Y. Bates, J. A. Roche, S. L. Ferguson, M. D. C. Crawford, J. H. Barclay and D. Curry.

A solemn voluntary having been played on the organ the Rev. Mr. Bates read portions of the 39th Psalm, of the 11th, 21st and 27th chapters of St. John and of the 4th, 13th and 18th chapters of 1st Thessalonians.

Prayer was then offered by Rev. J. A. Roche, after which the 937th hymn was sung:—

There is an hour of peaceful rest
To mourning wanderers given;
There is a joy for souls distressed,
A balm for every wounded heart—
'Tis found alone in heaven.

Eloquent addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Crawford and Dr. Curry, and the services closed with the Doxology and benediction.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, April 8, 1870.

First Lieutenant O. B. Read, Eleventh infantry, has been ordered to join his regiment in the Department of Texas; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel George Forniger, paymaster, ordered to duty as chief paymaster of the Department of Texas; Captain George B. Russell, unassigned, is transferred to the Seventh infantry; Captain Edward Bloodgood, unassigned, is directed to proceed home and await orders. By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Major Generals Wager Swayne and Alexander S. Webb, and Brevet Brigadier General Julius Hayden, unassigned, will repair to New York and report for examination to General McDowell, President of the Retiring Board; Assistant Surgeon J. S. Sample is ordered to duty at Fort Porter, Buffalo, to relieve Surgeon J. C. Bailey, who will report for duty in the Department of California.

EUROPE.

Progress and Sweep of the Revolution in Religion.

The Crowned Heads and Cabinets and the Catholic Church.

What France, Austria and Spain Say to the Pope of the Council.

The German mail steamship Main, Captain Oterndorp, from Bremen the 26th and Southampton the 29th of March, arrived at this port at an early hour yesterday morning. The Main landed 708 passengers. Captain Oterndorp also delivered our special European correspondence and a newspaper mail report in detail of our cable news telegrams dated to her day of sailing from England.

Mgr. de Forcade, Bishop of Nevers, who arrived in Paris at the same time as the Marquis de Banneville, left for Rome to resume his seat in the Council.

The young Prince of the Asturias arrived in Paris from Hyères, where he went to see Queen Christina on his return to Rome. He will go back to the College Stanislas.

A meeting of the French Parliamentary Deputies of the right centre was held at the Hotel du Louvre, the Duke d'Albufera in the chair. Sixty-five members were present, but none of the ministers attended. The object in view was to examine what line of conduct ought to be followed on—First, the Constituent power; secondly, Electoral reform, and thirdly, the nomination of Mayors. Under present circumstances the first was put aside as unnecessary, the conduct of the Emperor meriting the highest praise. As to the second subject, the Deputies decided unanimously, minus three votes, on opposing any attempt at a dissolution.

The French Deputies of the left centre also assembled at the Grand Hotel, the Marquis d'Andelarre presiding. The subject to be discussed was a series of amendments which the chairman had the intention of proposing, some on the budget of receipts and others on that of expenses. The meeting, however, did not seem inclined to accept them, being of opinion that since fifty-five bills emanating from Deputies have been submitted to the Committee on Parliamentary Initiative—quite enough to occupy a whole session—everything should be avoided that could prolong the labors of the Committee on the Budget.

The Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria presided over a council of ministers in which the question of electoral reform was discussed. His Majesty pronounced "without reserve in favor of direct suffrage." An adjournment was adopted, in consequence of the impossibility of counting on the support of two-thirds of the Chamber.

General Nicolis di Robillant, of the Italian army, was appointed Prefect and military commander of the province of Ravenna in the place of the late General Escoffier, murdered.

The new *Senatus Consultum* of France is the eighth since the constitution of January 14, 1852. The first was on November 7, 1852, and re-established the imperial dynasty in favor of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, nominated Emperor of the French under the title of Napoleon III.

Several of the Paris journals state that the opinion of M. Thiers on the Emperor's letter is as follows:—

"Well," said an irreconcilable to the ex-Minister, "what do you think of the document?" "I consider," replied the illustrious statesman, "that by acting in that way his Majesty deprives the revolution of all its weapons and renders it more and more impossible. And, to speak my whole mind, I think that the greater the change in the Emperor the more is the merit and the real grandeur of the resolution which he has taken."

M. Emmanuel Arago declared in the French Legislature that he had not the slightest recollection of the insulting observation relative to Prince Pierre Bonaparte which M. Rochefort attributed to him when that witness gave evidence before the High Court of Justice.

M. Raspail had a serious relapse.

In Ireland Mr. Robert Young, to whom the late Lord Derby granted a pension of forty pounds a year, in consideration of his literary services, was found dead in the Derry Lunatic Asylum. The deceased had his head immersed in a bath of water, and rested with his hands on the floor. Mr. Young had been an inmate of the asylum for about two months.

Mr. Charles Hall, residing at Stansbridge Earls, near Romsey, England, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. Anxiety respecting an arbitration case in which he was concerned was supposed to have disturbed his mind.

At the San Donato collection sale in Paris the two chiffoniers, Louis XV., brought 21,000f.; two candelabra, 35,000f.; two groups in bronze, Jupiter and Juno, 41,000f.; the three lustres in rock crystal, 43,000f., 49,000f. and 61,000f.; the pendule, gilt bronze, Louis XIV., female figure and boy, 46,500f., and two tall buhl presses, Louis XIV., 111,000f. The total cash amount of the three days' sales was 804,075f.

A Paris journal of the 27th of March says:—

The Russian finances seem to be in great disorder. The *Government Messenger*, an official journal, has published the budget for 1870, and its statements show that this year again the expenses will not be met. The total deficiency during the last eight years, including the present one, is not less than 140,000,000 of roubles (£1 75c. each). During the last five years 125,000,000 have been expended on the continuation of the railways, which sum increases the amount to be met to 265,000,000 of roubles.

ROME.

The French and Austrian Notes on the Scheme—What is Said of the Papal Replies.

[From the Memorial Diplomatique of Paris, March 29.]

Our correspondent at Rome calls our particular attention to a fact which, according to a version accredited in diplomatic circles there, must necessarily have modified the Pontifical reply to Count Daru's despatch. The Austrian Ambassador to the Holy See having declared to Cardinal Antonelli that the Cabinet of Vienna, while placing itself in the same point of view as France for the appreciation of the consequences likely to result from the adoption of the twenty-one canons by the Council had no intention of accrediting a special envoy, the Cardinal is supposed to have seen the propriety of drawing up his reply to France in a language calculated to allay the common apprehensions of the two great Catholic Powers, leaving aside the question of an ambassador on which their opinions diverged. The Papal answer, when closely examined, constitutes as once a direct reply to France and an indirect one to Austria. The despatch of Count de Beust, who was the first to protest against the twenty one canons, was, although of a confidential character, accompanied by a menace of a nature to make a deep impression on the Court of Rome, as the Austrian Minister plainly declared to the Holy See the firm intention of the imperial government to interdict the promulgation in Austria of the decrees issued by the Council.

[From the Paris Patrie, March 29.]

Count Daru, in his note to Rome, commenced by explaining that the French government felt itself obliged to depart from the position of complete abstension and rigorous neutrality which it had at first adopted with regard to the Council; that determination had originally been come to under the supposition that the Assembly of the Fathers would confine itself to the circle of questions purely religious and theological, a domain in which the Cabinet of the Tuileries considered it had no right to interfere, and in which it admitted the question of infallibility. The publication by the Augsburg *Gazette* of the twenty-one canons "*de Ecclesia*" appeared to the Emper

NEW YORK HERALD.

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXV.....No. 99

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—PIPPIN; OR, THE KING OF THE GOLD MINES. Matinee at 2.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—JONATHAN BRADFORD—GYMNASTIC EXPRESS, &c. Matinee at 2.

THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th ave.—Matinee—LADY OF LYONS. Evening—MACBETH.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—MEN AND ACRES.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—NEW VERSION OF HAMLET. Matinee at 2.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—FROU FROU. Matinee at 2.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 23d st.—THE TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Matinee at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner Thirteenth st.—Matinee daily. Performance every evening.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—OLIVER TWIST.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—GRAND PATTI MATINEE at 1.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELSY, &c. Matinee at 2½.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &c. Matinee at 2½.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th st.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, &c.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 729 Broadway.—CHING-CHOW-HI.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS—FROW FROW.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES, &c. Matinee at 2.

APOLLO HALL, corner 6th street and Broadway.—THE NEW HILLERNICON. Matinee at 2.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, April 9, 1870.

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A CHANCE FOR SPAIN.—The cable report from Madrid states that Spain was quiet all over the country yesterday. It is to be hoped that it will remain so—that the Spaniards, having attained a fair balance, even for a day, will be be able to maintain it.

A DAY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS—Yesterday, with such events as the funeral of General Thomas, at Troy; the African jubilee in this city; the execution of Jack Reynolds; the McFarland trial, and the initial proceedings of the Tammany chiefs towards the practical reorganization of our city government under the new Charter.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON is reported to have had a fainting fit of some considerable duration yesterday. His Majesty had returned to the Tuileries after attending a military review. If the rumor had not its origin in a Bourse *canard* it deserves serious attention. Should such a syncope come on again, and be prolonged to the dissolution of his life, Europe may close its eyes on the past and again open them on a wonderful, terrible present.

THE SENATE AMENDMENT TO THE DEFICIENCY BILL, increasing the appropriation for the new Post Office of this city, does not meet the approval of the House Committee on Appropriations, and it has been agreed upon to recommend non-concurrence in the amendment. This means, we suppose, that the building, instead of being erected with despatch, is to continue in process of construction any number of years.

CAPTAIN HALL'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—The Senate bill for the Arctic appropriation to Captain Hall is still pending. Captain Hall has proved himself a thoroughly practical, go-ahead man, and his very physique is eminently that of an Arctic explorer. He has expressed himself in favor of testing the new theory of reaching the Pole by following the Gulf Stream, as suggested by the distinguished hydrographer of Commodore Perry's Japan expedition, Captain Silas Bent. Should he prosecute this design Captain Hall would be guided in his movements towards the Pole by the first suggestion for reaching it yet offered by science.

Our Great City Government—A Good Prospect Before Us.

The city of New York has obtained at last a good Charter. After twenty years of changes—twenty years of modelling and remodelling our municipal government—to suit certain parties, factions and cliques, we have got back to the fundamental principle of our republican institutions, local self-government. The foundation of the liberty of England, of the United States as an offshoot of England, and of the free cities of different parts of Europe which rose in former times to great commercial eminence and power, was local self-government and the civic rights of municipalities. No more fatal error was ever committed in political science, and none more inimical to the republican institutions of the United States, than the attempt to govern New York by independent commissions appointed and controlled by the State authority at Albany. As a party measure, too, it failed. It neither gave us a better government nor promoted the interests or political power of the party which was the author of it. With all the evils the city endured under preceding municipal governments, with bad men, and too frequently the worst men in office, and with the arbitrary rule of faction, none proved worse or such a failure as the incongruous and hydra-headed one that has just been abolished. We know that the virtual disfranchisement of New York by a radical Legislature, under the pretext of reforming abuses, was a political measure only; but so badly has it worked that no such pretext remains any longer. Indeed, the republican party in the Legislature gave an overwhelming vote for our new and excellent Charter, and thereby acknowledged the error it had committed before in taking away municipal self-government.

In one sense the new Charter may be called a party measure, for it was framed by the democratic leaders of the State, and could have been carried, no doubt, by democratic votes, even after the small faction, pretentiously called the young democracy, opposed it; but it must not be forgotten that the republicans, with a few exceptions, voted solidly for it. The motive for this action of the republicans is impugned in certain quarters, and by the defeated faction. It is said they were bought. While we have not much faith in the incorruptibility of some members of the Legislature, we cannot doubt the honesty of purpose of a portion of them, at least, in this case. They desired, undoubtedly, to give a good government to this great metropolis. They may, it is true, have obtained certain concessions or promises with regard to the Excise law, Electoral law, or to some of the commissions under the new government; but this may prove beneficial to the city, and should not be regarded as bribery. We think, therefore, that the Legislature as a body, with the exception of a small faction, acted conscientiously and for the best.

Under these circumstances there is reason to expect we have a Charter now that will stand. It is, on the whole, an excellent piece of work, and, if properly administered, there will be no motive to abrogate or materially change it, whatever party may come into power in the State hereafter. The responsibility now rests with the dominant democratic party, and in the first instance particularly with Mayor Hall, who has the power of appointment to the various and important offices in the city. His position is a more important and responsible one really at this time than that of the Governor of the State. No Mayor ever had an opportunity of acting more independently and for the welfare of the city. If he use his power wisely he can become very popular with all classes of our citizens. He can make New York the model city of the country and the government of which other cities will be glad to copy. He can, in fact, acquire national fame and rise to higher honors.

The first thing to do is to reorganize the several departments of the city government in a manner that will command the respect of the intelligent portion of the community. The most respectable and capable among our citizens should be placed in control of all the commissions. Gamblers, low grogshop politicians and corrupt men should be ignored. There could be no finer opportunity for revolutionizing the city government and making it respectable. If those who have reputation and interests at stake in the city should be placed in responsible situations we should soon see the happy effect. Governor Hoffman began making an important change in disposing of offices when he ignored the old politicians and appointed Dr. Carnochan Health Officer of the Port. In his case professional and personal merit was the first consideration. Every respectable citizen hailed the appointment, consequently, as a good and proper one. Let Mayor Hall do the same with the different and important appointments he has to make under the new Charter and he will become the most popular man in the city. New York is destined to be the first city in the world. It is the third now. Its future wealth, commercial greatness and magnificence can hardly be imagined. But much will depend upon those who rule it. There is a great work to be done and vast improvements to be made. At present the city is in a rude state, comparatively, something like the new cities of the West. Look at our wretched piers and wharves, our filthy markets, the want of convenient and cheap locomotion, badly drained streets, imperfect gas lights, and many other defects that need a remedy. The situation and topography of this island are such that the city could be made, and ought to be made, the most beautiful and healthy in the world. What a splendid opportunity for the men in authority, if they have the ability and taste, and can see the future of New York! Will Mayor Hall and the leaders of the democratic party comprehend their mission and their opportunity? Time alone will show. By their deeds we shall know them.

THE ALLEGED CORRUPT USE of the funds appropriated by the State Legislature for the support of the Inebriate Asylum at Binghamton was the subject of debate in the Assembly at Albany yesterday. Mr. Jacobs reported a bill authorizing the appointment of three trustees by the Governor to take charge of the institution, which Mr. Littlejohn opposed. The bill was finally recommitted to the Ways and Means Committee.

The Hanging of Reynolds.

The poor wretch who murdered old Mr. Townsend, in the secure conviction that hanging for murder is "played out," expiated his crime and disproved his theorem yesterday on the scaffold. The old plan of execution, it seemed, was actually played out; for, instead of the traditional way of dropping the condemned man through a trap, the new mode of having him suddenly pulled off his feet up into the air was substituted. If the intention of execution is to make a rapid and easy exit for the condemned this plan was a failure yesterday; for Reynolds, after being whirled round in the air like the cracker of a whip, fell the length of the rope and for seven minutes struggled in the agonies of strangulation. Thirty minutes after the body was taken down and no trace of the terrible agony was visible on the pale, lifeless features. Our humanitarians have not improved on the old hanging plan. The dull drop does the work more quickly and effectually than this new-fangled notion of killing a man by a sudden pull at his neck and then hanging him afterwards. The improvements of the humanitarians had better be devoted to the adjuncts and the surroundings of these public executions. Only yesterday a party of female prisoners in passing from one part of the Tombs to another had to go over the scaffold and under the rope. Of course they had their course joke on the amusing circumstance.

In commenting on the fate of Jack Reynolds we cannot fail to notice how rapidly his case has been disposed of. It is to-day just ten weeks since he killed his man and uttered his philosophical remark about hanging being played out, and he is already hanged. There are five or six murderers yet in the Tombs and out, who killed their men many years ago, who have had two or three trials each, and yet with them it is actually the fact that hanging is played out. It was probably Reynolds' indiscretion in making such a damaging commentary on the maintenance of the law he had outraged that finally drove the authorities to vindicate the law and themselves from his assertion, and to set off by contrast the delay in the other cases by hanging him on the first trial, without a respite or stay of proceedings, and within ten weeks of the commission of his crime.

Revolutionary Aspects in Europe.

It has been our duty and our privilege on many occasions in the past to point out and compel attention to certain important political and social changes in Europe. Since 1848 we do not know that the European Continent has experienced the action of more dangerous forces than it is experiencing at the present moment, nor do we believe that since that time the revolutionary changes have been so sweeping or so alarming. Great Britain, France, Spain, Austria, not to speak of other nations, are all in the agony of a revolutionary crisis. Great Britain is saving itself by yielding to almost every popular demand. France has caught a similar impulse; so has Spain; so has Austria. In Great Britain there can be no doubt as to the final result. The Gladstone administration, aiming at justice, conciliatory yet severe, is gradually disarming all opposition and laying broadly the basis of a strong and healthful future. It is not otherwise with France. Napoleon knows that it is idle to fight with fate. Fate made him what he is. No man so well understands her teachings; nor does any man know better when and how to obey her high behests. Fate is against the perpetuation of the one man power, and the Emperor, by every means at his command, arises at and presides over the progressive movement. Spain is in agony, and Austria is in doubt and uncertainty. But all over the onward and upward movement is visible. The people are wrenching the power from the aristocrats, and cunning statesmen who have trained themselves to understand the times are making fame and fortune. No one can deny that the times are stirring, so stirring that it is hard to predict the immediate future; but, looking at the ultimate result, there are but very few men who have the faculty of thought who do not rejoice in the present.

Retrograde Legislation—The Disgraceful Income Tax Retained.

The United States Senate has voted to retain the income tax in the assessment for internal revenue for the current year. This is the worst specimen of legislation that has characterized Congress the present session. It is retrograde legislation in its most wretched shape. It stains the journal of the Senate with an act that is in wanton disregard of the wishes of the people, and a deliberate violation of justice toward all honest taxpayers. The income tax is universally detested. It offers a premium on crime, and is the handmaid of perjury. While some men swear to incomes of a lesser rate than they actually receive, in order to escape taxation, rascals swear to a higher income than they receive in order to obtain credit they would not otherwise be entitled to. The law tends to public demoralization, just as it was with the bankrupt law of a year or two ago. That law was passed with proper regard for the public welfare. The motives of its framers were in the main correct; but in course of time honest men were induced to take advantage of its provisions, and by fraudulent representations cheat their creditors. Any act that has a tendency like this should be expunged from the public statutes. The act imposing a tax upon incomes has this tendency, and as such should be blotted from the official records by Congressional action, as it already is by common consent among the people.

A FRUIT OF THE SUEZ CANAL.—From London we learn by Atlantic cable that Bombay cotton sent to England by the Suez Canal has been returned to India by the same route in the form of cloth in forty-five days. By the old route, via the Cape of Good Hope, the shortest period on record for a similar result is ninety days. Between India and Great Britain, and thus by implication between India and almost every known centre of modern activity, the Suez Canal has reduced time and distance by one-half. In spite of admitted drawbacks the Suez Canal must thus be regarded as a grand success. It is one of our greatest modern scientific triumphs, and its value is less to be determined by what it seems or is than by what it promises to become and do. It is an example which must be extensively followed to the advantage of mankind.

Colored Celebration of the Fifteenth Amendment—Significant Signs.

Within the last day or two our newly enfranchised American citizens of African descent in this city, at Newark, N. J., Philadelphia, Wheeling, W. Va., Detroit, Chicago and at other places, have turned out in imposing processions in the celebration of the proclamation of the Fifteenth amendment to the national constitution, establishing it as "the supreme law of the land" that neither the United States nor any State shall make any abridgment of the right of citizens to vote on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, and that Congress shall have power to enforce this universal right of the citizen by appropriate legislation. These celebrations challenge attention, because of the order and good feeling everywhere attending them; because of the intelligent appreciation manifested by the blacks of the new position which as citizens on the broad basis of civil and political equality they now hold; because of the kindly disposition universally shown towards them by the whites of all classes and parties, and because of the numbers of negro voters developed in these celebrations.

In the very remarkable procession in this city yesterday all these considerations were forcibly suggested to the thoughtful spectator. The order and good feeling which prevailed along the whole circuit of the procession were very significant of a mighty revolution in public opinion, as well as in the national constitution; the deportment of these newly enfranchised citizens was that of men whose sense of gratitude inspires them with the resolution to be worthy of the rights and honors with which they are invested; the conduct of the whites towards this extraordinary procession, even from the "dangerous classes," was that of respectful toleration; and from the numbers of men in the procession, and from the great crowds of men, women and children of their race along the line of march, we dare say that this new political element in this city embraces not less than ten thousand voters.

These, we say, are all significant signs of a mighty revolution accomplished, not only in law and politics, but in public opinion. The dominant white race, with all its inborn prejudices and teachings against the negro, as belonging to a naturally inferior and degraded caste; yes, our white population everywhere, we see, in the developments of these celebrations, spontaneously accepts this Fifteenth amendment, and deferentially respects it as the new law of the land. In this we see, too, another manifestation of the universal force of that great American idea—respectful submission to law. The President's proclamation is, by the American people, accepted spontaneously as fixing this thing and settling it for the present and the future. Hence there has been no collision of races, no riots, no disturbances attending these African celebrations, but universal acquiescence and toleration.

But there is a political significance in these celebrations which especially challenges the attention of the managing leaders of our political parties. We are satisfied from this colored procession of yesterday in this city that the black vote of the city is not less than ten thousand. This vote admitted in 1844 could have elected Henry Clay President, and in 1868, with the additional colored vote of the rest of the State, it could have beaten both Hoffman and Seymour. The black vote of this city and State may elect our next Governor; and the same may be said of Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Indiana, and some other States north of the late rebellious confederacy. From present appearances this colored vote will almost *en masse* go for the party of which General Grant is the recognized head and successor of Lincoln. But the Northern democracy may do much to divide and neutralize this new element; and herein lies a question which to them is a matter of no small importance.

Our Cuban Correspondence.

We publish this morning the latest information received by mail from the island of Cuba. The Captain General is out again in another flaming proclamation, which, beyond its being more wordy than others which preceded it, presents no feature of difference. De Rodas' reception at Nuevitas was by no means as warm as was anticipated, and the fact of his being accompanied by Napoleon Arango, the Cuban deserter, tended to increase the evident coolness of the Spanish sympathizers towards him. Conflagrations are on the increase. The work of destruction still goes on, and the inactivity of the Cubans in the field is made up by their energy in the destruction of the property of their opponents. Though little is apparently done by the insurgents we cannot lose sight of the fact that Spain is gradually becoming weaker and weaker at home. Up to this time the Prim-Serrano government has been able to forward troops to suppress the revolution in Cuba, but each day adds to the difficulties of the situation at home. The Cubans fully understand this. In their present situation, and under existing circumstances, it is the best thing for them. Spain weakened at home is a help to the Cubans abroad, and there is little reason to doubt that opportunities which the state of affairs presents will be taken advantage of by the struggling patriots.

THE NAVIGATION LAWS AND AMERICAN SHIPBUILDING.—President Grant's message to Congress on the subject of the navigation laws, with the Parliamentary discussion raised thereon, are treated in a lengthy editorial in the London *Times*. The pith of the argument is summed up by the writer thus:—"We do not believe that the system of drawbacks, subsidies and bounties advocated by the committee and the President can, under the present conditions of the labor market and of the manufacture of iron, place the American yards on a level with the establishments on the Clyde and the Tyne. Free trade, frankly accepted, may do so after a period of trial. The report of the committee asserts that the trade of the Eastern seas, with all the commercial wealth of India, China and Japan, is at the command of the enterprise of America 'if she will only hold out her hand for it.' How can she hold out her hand so long as she is manacled by a navigation law which compels the American merchant to pay twice as much for his ships as his European competitor?" Just so.

The Financial Revolution of the Age and the Agencies Producing It.

While financial theorists and writers are racking their brains to regulate the monetary systems of nations, and while our Congress and the press are occupied in discussing questions pertaining to the currency and specie payments, there is a silent power at work which is revolutionizing the ideas of mankind on this subject and changing old customs. The magnetic telegraph and steam power are fast breaking down the dogmas and practice of the past. Statesmen, bankers, financiers generally, and commercial men, begin to see the power of these modern agencies of civilization and progress. Conservative as men naturally are who deal largely in financial matters, whether national or private, and slow as they may be to depart from established systems or practices, they are yielding and must yield to the revolution that is going on. Nor is it in monetary, financial or commercial affairs only that great changes are taking place; the same agencies are revolutionizing the political and social condition of the world. But we see the dawn merely of a wonderful future. The next generation will probably be as astonished at the progress made over the present time as we are at the progress made within the last forty or fifty years.

In former times, when it took months to cross the Atlantic, from Europe to America, in the comparatively slow-going sailing vessels, weeks to cross the German Ocean, and years to circumnavigate the globe, commercial nations were very much isolated. Intelligence of events or affairs moved slowly and did not spread far. The rivalry of different countries was intensely selfish and created jealousy and hostility. A nation that was ambitious of extending its commerce, or of commercial supremacy, saw no other way of accomplishing the object than by destroying a rival. England, more than any other country, pursued this course, and made relentless war upon her commercial rivals. Although this old spirit is not entirely suppressed, and there will still be a rivalry among nations for commercial advantages or supremacy, more liberal views are fast spreading over the world. Steam power and the magnetic telegraph are bringing the people of all countries into closer and more friendly relations with each other. They are breaking down the barriers of nationalities, caste and sects. They are tending rapidly to make all mankind brethren. The telegraph especially is diffusing the light of intelligence over a great part of the globe, and not many years hence it will illuminate every corner of the earth. Prejudices will be removed, and the ideas of people everywhere will assimilate.

With regard to financial or monetary matters, then, we must not go back to the past for precedents. The new age upon which we have entered will require a new financial system, or, at least, a great modification of the old one. Important changes are taking place already. Not long since the rate of exchange between countries comparatively near each other was high generally, and sometimes even between parts of the same country. This, too, was often independent of the balance of trade, and resulted from the length of time required to communicate from one place to another. The percentage for making exchange, or the cost of transmitting specie, used to be a heavy charge, amounting sometimes to from five to ten per cent. Even up to a very recent period this was a considerable burden, as well as an obstruction to trade, particularly to a debtor nation. Nor have we become entirely emancipated yet from the old system. Now, however, a person can pay his debt or establish his credit abroad by depositing money in New York or in some other city, and by telegraphing the fact. He need neither buy a bill of exchange nor ship money. The telegraph does the business through certain established agencies. We may see, consequently, that the time is coming when all the financial transactions between different nations, as well as between different parts of the same country, will be adjusted through the telegraph. The balances can be struck in this way just as well as if persons appeared personally with their bills and bags of specie in hand. Of course much less currency or of the precious metals will be required in commerce. A very small amount generally will be sufficient to balance transactions of the largest scale, and covering a large part of the world. By the use of the telegraph certain financial centres will become for the whole commercial world what the Clearing House of New York is for the banks here. Transactions to the amount of hundreds of millions can thus be adjusted or balanced by the use of a few millions only.

Specie may become the currency of all nations for the ordinary purposes of trade from hand to hand, and the time may come when there will be a universal specie standard; but whether one nation should find it best to have a paper currency and another a metallic one, the course of trade and the intimate commercial relations among all must, under ordinary circumstances, assimilate the value. Acts of the Legislature are not necessary in this age to regulate the currency; the laws of trade, which are more powerful, will do that. Indeed, legislative acts, under a normal condition of things, have almost always proved mischievous. As to our own currency, therefore, the least Congress does the better, except to make it uniform and a government currency purely. The country would adapt itself to the amount now in circulation, and we should grow up to a specie basis gradually and without any serious disturbance of values. This country and the world generally are going through a revolution in financial matters and practice, under the influence of those modern agents of civilization, the telegraph and steam power, and it would be better to let these solve the problem of the future than to interfere by obstructive or unwise legislation.

THE LOST STEAMER CITY OF BOSTON.—All hopes of this missing ship, it appears, are given up. Mr. Inman, of the firm owning the line, is of the opinion that she was lost from a collision with an iceberg, two or three days out from Halifax, and in this opinion he is probably correct. The sail out for two or three days from Halifax is across the track of the icebergs which come down in the Arctic current from Baffin's Bay into the Atlantic with the approach of spring, and thence till the return of summer. The City of Boston—whatever the cause—may be counted as one more to the melancholy list of Atlantic steamers that have gone down in the deep sea and left no living soul or vestige afloat to tell their dreadful story.

Prince Pierre Bonaparte Free in Paris—The European Crisis in Religion—Diplomacy and Industry.

The European mail at this port yesterday delivered a very ample and interesting budget of news, in elaboration of the points which have been presented in our cable reports. The advices are dated to the 29th of March. They are quite refreshing as to the current and scope of Old World life and history, and agreeably varied in tone, piquancy and incident. Prince Pierre Bonaparte was discharged from the dock at Tours, and received in Paris as a free man, who had been acquitted legally and morally of the charge of homicide in the Noir case. The moral sentiment finds expression in the congratulations which were tendered to the Prince at his hotel immediately after his arrival. The extempore demonstrations partook, indeed, somewhat of the character of a series of *fêtes*, in which the unprejudiced and justice-loving mind of America participated largely and actively. Previous to his acquittal the Prince proclaimed in court—in reply to the Rochefort radical newspaper charges—"I never was tried in the United States for murder. I never committed murder."

The Papal infallibility question was intensified in interest and evidently sweeping in a serious religio-political undertow among the peoples, in the Cabinets and towards the lay thrones. France, Austria, Spain and Italy were deeply agitated on the subject. The first symptoms of the effect, as they appeared when our mail advices were despatched, indicate the inception, the commencement even, of a grand counter movement looking towards a new revolution in religion. Napoleon's letter of Magna Charta was commented on favorably by the French press. The trade strike demonstrations at Le Creuzot, France, had commenced. The exciting causes of the movement were anxiously canvassed by the Paris journals. The writers infer that these French operative strikes constitute merely part of "a social agitation, which will cause a revolution in all the economy of labor, and that capital is preparing itself not only at Le Creuzot but in all France and throughout Europe and America for the result." The French editors also convey the idea that "an outside conspiracy of a character quite foreign to all questions of labor" is at work to inflame and perpetuate the crisis. Such assertions elevate the consideration of the Le Creuzot trade movement in importance far above the range of public consideration which has been hitherto accorded it. Should France become suspicious of the existence of any foreign national jealous disturbing influences in her midst it may lead to a European war, which would take her iron-clads from Cherbourg in the direction indicated by the sculptured finger of the statue of the First Napoleon which stands near the great naval depot, and lead her armies across the channel as well as across the Alps and to the Iberian Peninsula. The situation in the Old World is serious and evidently critical.

Russian Annexation from Japan.

The Russians, in their grand march eastward, are achieving good works for modern progress. In the north and east of Asia they are, unquestionably, the pioneers of civilization; and whatever jealousy the Western Powers of Europe may naturally entertain when Muscovite influence is felt along the borders of the Danube and the Bosphorus, it would seem to their interest to encourage the advance of new ideas through the strongholds of Oriental barbarism. Nevertheless the *Memorial Diplomatique* expresses some discontent at the acquisition which the Czar has recently made in annexing the island of Seghalien, otherwise known as Ta kari or Kioto, in the Sea of Okhotsk. The Russian colors were first hoisted there some years ago, but it is only within a comparatively brief period that formal and complete possession of the new insular province has been boldly asserted by the Emperor Alexander.

The island in question is about six hundred miles long by one hundred and twenty in breadth, and comprises a superficies of some thirty thousand square miles. It has soil and climate adapted to the culture of the chief Asiatic staples, and fine beds of coal have been discovered in the central districts. But its chief importance consists in the fact that it commands the mouth of the Amoor river, holding a position, in reference to that great stream, somewhat analagous to that of Vancouver's Island at the outlet of Puget Sound. Its locality, however, would be still more menacing to Russian commerce than is Vancouver to our own were it in foreign hands, since it extends for three-fourths of its length opposite the whole coast line of the maritime territory ceded by China to the Czar along the coast of the Gulf of Tartary. The northern part of the island was once claimed by China, and the southern by Japan. The latter had established military posts there to protect a petty trade with their adjacent great insular possession of Yeso, lying immediately south of it. Over this whole territory Russia has, at last, definitely proclaimed her sovereignty, and we can but recognize with lenient eyes a movement which protects the mouth of a great internal water highway as vital to the prosperity of her future trade in the far East as the freedom of the Mississippi delta is to our commerce in the Gulf of Mexico.

THE FUNERAL OF GENERAL THOMAS.—The last funeral rites, at Troy yesterday, over the remains of that model American soldier, General Thomas, were imposing and impressive, as it was becoming to his memory and in honor of his great services and noble character they should be. The President, in his personal attendance, with the distinguished civil, military and naval officers accompanying him, has shown that he fully comprehends and shares in the universal public feeling in reference to the hero of Mill Spring, Stone River, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Franklin and Nashville. For the full details of the funeral we refer the reader to our special despatches from Troy, elsewhere in these columns.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE® NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

Napoleon's Health---Exciting Report of Its Condition Yesterday.

Prince Napoleon Bonaparte on the French Plebiscitum.

Spain Quiet All Over the Country.

French Riots in the Iron Districts and the Strikes Extending.

The Steamships City of Brussels and City of Boston.

FRANCE.

The Emperor's Condition of Health.

PARIS, April 8, 1870.

It is rumored that the Emperor Napoleon had a long fainting fit last evening, after attending a review at the Place du Carlousel, but rallied after some hours of rest.

Rentes were momentarily depressed by the report.

The Latest Report from the Tuileries.

PARIS, April 8—Evening.

The journals to day report that the Emperor had a slight attack of gout yesterday, which prevented him from attending a review, but soon passed away.

The Emperor visited a public exhibition of Fines to-day, and appeared to be quite well.

The Vote on Magna Charta.

LONDON, April 8, 1870.

Paris correspondents of the various London journals confidently predict that the *plebiscitum* will be ordered early in May.

Prince Napoleon Bonaparte's Opinion.

PARIS, April 8, 1870.

The *Français* (newspaper) in its issue of to day reproduces the recent opinion of Prince Napoleon (Plon-Plon) to the effect that a *plebiscitum* is the last alternative of a revolution.

The Submission to the Legislature.

PARIS, April 8—Evening.

The question of submitting the *Plebiscitum* to the Chambers before it is voted by the people is not settled.

The Emperor has not yet given his consent to that order of proceeding.

Grand Military Review—The Troops Marching Past the Emperor.

PARIS, April 8, 1870.

A grand military review was contemplated yesterday, but at a late hour it was postponed until to-day.

To-day the streets are full of troops and people. The weather is delightful. The troops are now (two P. M.) passing the Emperor, who, with his attendants, is stationed in the Place du Carrousel, near the Tuileries.

Serious Riot in the Iron Districts.

PARIS, April 8, 1870.

A serious riot has broken out among the operatives of the iron smelting furnaces and forges at Fourchambault, near the city of Nevers. The troops there have been consigned to barracks.

The Strike Extending.

PARIS, April 8—Evening.

The strike at Le Creuzot continues, and it is reported that all the miners in the valley of the Loire will strike.

Cabinet Honor from the Academy.

PARIS, April 8, 1870.

Messrs. Emile Ollivier and Jules Jamin were chosen members of the French Academy yesterday very nearly unanimously.

They received 26 out of the 28 voices.

Rome at the Door in Paris.

PARIS, April 8, 1870.

The antiquarians are profoundly interested in the discovery of a great Roman amphitheatre in the excavations now going on at Mount St. Geneviève, in this city.

ENGLAND.

The Steamship City of Brussels—Advance in the Premium.

LONDON, April 8, 1870.

The Underwriters ask twenty guineas premium on the Inman steamship City of Brussels.

The steamer is believed to be safe, however, as she has plenty of canvas.

The City of Boston.

LONDON, April 8, 1870.

Mr. Inman, one of the proprietors of the Liverpool, Philadelphia and New York line of steamships (commonly known as the Inman line), publishes a communication, in which he expresses his belief that the steamer City of Boston foundered in a gale. He says the City of Boston and the City of Antwerp were twin boats, and they both encountered the same gale, the latter without damage or serious difficulty. All things considered he thinks the Boston collided with one of the icebergs so numerous to the northeast of Cape Race and went down when only two or three days out from Halifax.

American Railroad Securities—The Erie Shares.

LONDON, April 8, 1870.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of to-day says: "As matters stand the Erie shareholders are unlikely to rescue their property or vindicate their principles. The only hope is that American conscience and feeling may assert themselves ere it is too late.

The Parliamentary Report.

LONDON, April 8, 1870.

The House of Lords, after a brief session to-day in which legal bills and other measures of secondary interest were considered, adjourned until the 26th instant.

A government commission has been appointed to investigate and draw up a report on the sale of promotions in the army.

The Irish Land Bill—Fenianism and the Food Supply.

LONDON, April 8—Evening.

This evening the House of Commons continued the consideration of the Irish Land bill in committee.

Mr. Kavanagh, member for Carlow county, moved to strike out the clause granting £100 damages to a tenant for loss of holding.

Messrs. Palmer and Fortescue favored the motion, but Mr. Gladstone pronounced against it, and at the request of Mr. Disraeli it was withdrawn.

Other amendments of local interest were discussed.

The House, after a recess, reassembled at nine P. M. and went into the consideration of local subjects, such as a market for foreign cattle, military education, &c.

Mr. Bruce, Home Secretary, in reply to a question from Mr. Moore, said an investigation into the condition of the Fenian prisoners was in progress.

The House went into Committee of Supply and a long discussion followed.

The London *Examiner*, in an article on the Irish Land bill, remarks that legislative imperialism breaks down everywhere, leaves proper business undone and blunders sadly over local work, and its official guides confess their inability to do better.

Scientific Investigation.

LONDON, April 8, 1870.

Elaborate preparations are being made in England for taking scientific observations of the next eclipse of the sun.

The Darien Canal Project.

LONDON, April 8, 1870.

Mr. Scott Russell, in a lecture at the Institute of Civil Engineers, argued the feasibility of and predicted the early commencement of work on a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien, and declared that with the liberal employment of coolie labor the enterprise could be completed at a comparatively early date.

The Cotton Trade with India.

LONDON, April 8, 1870.

It is said that Bombay cotton sent by way of the Suez Canal has been returned to India from Hudderspield, as yarn, in forty-five days.

The time usually required by the Cape of Good Hope is ninety days.

State of the Weather.

LONDON, April 8, 1870.

The weather to day is delightful throughout England.

SPAIN.

Quiet Restored.

LONDON, April 8, 1870.

Advices from Spain to-day represent that the country is quiet.

The Duke de Montpensier in Court.

LONDON, April 8, 1870.

The Duke de Montpensier was examined in Madrid yesterday in regard to the late duel, and admitted that he shot Prince Henri.

The Duke is under arrest at his house, and it is understood will be brought to trial on a civil, not criminal process.

GERMANY.

American Official Banquet.

BERLIN, April 8, 1870.

Mr. Bancroft, the American Minister, gave a banquet last evening to J. McLeary Brown and the Chinese Embassy. Among the guests were Messrs. White, Simson, Moltke, Nothomb and other notables.

The occasion was one of rare good feeling.

The Chinese Mission Preparing for Home.

BERLIN, April 8, 1870.

The Chinese Embassy is preparing to go to Brussels, where negotiations for a treaty with the Belgian government will be commenced. After visiting Brussels the Embassy will proceed to Paris, Madrid, Lisbon and Florence, and will return to China in July.

Parliamentary Adjournment.

BERLIN, April 8, 1870.

The North German Parliament has adjourned its session.

INDIA.

Telegraph Communication by Deep Sea Cables—The Tariff from New York to Bombay.

LONDON, April 8, 1870.

The telegraphic service with India via the Suez Canal and Bombay direct cables, promises to meet the expectations of the most sanguine. Messages are coming through promptly. By the rates now in force a message of ten words, between New York and Bombay, India, costs only $17 50, gold.

CUBA.

Another Plantation Destroyed.

HAVANA, April 8, 1870.

The insurgents have burned a plantation and the buildings thereon, near Trinidad—the property of a Mr. Stevens, of New York city.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Statement of Annual Receipts and Expenditures—Tariff Changes—Increased Revenue Anticipated.

OTTAWA, April 8, 1870.

Sir Francis Hincks made a financial statement in the House of Commons last night, and stated the actual receipts for the year were $14,455,139, and expenditures $14,973,408.

The following changes in the tariff go into effect to-day:—The duty on cigars per pound will be forty-five cents; coal, fifty cents; salt, five cents; that imported from Great Britain or the British possessions to be free; hops, five cents; wheat, four cents; other grains, three cents; spirits, eighty cents; solids mixed or sweetened so that the degree of strength cannot be ascertained $1 20; animals of all kinds, except those imported for stock, ten per cent *ad valorem*; wines of all kinds, twenty-five per cent.

Sir Francis said an increase was made on some items. Duties were imposed on several items that were now on the free list. It was expected the increase of revenue would reach $1,100,000.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Appropriation for Sectarian Schools in California—Strike on a Railroad.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7, 1870.

Governor Haight is greatly censured for approving the bill granting $15,000 out of the public school fund for the benefit of the Catholic schools of this city.

The reports of the sufferings of the laboring people of San Francisco have been greatly exaggerated. This class of persons have on deposit in the savings banks of the city between twenty and thirty millions of dollars.

The workmen on the Patero Railroad, who have been receiving about forty dollars a month and board, struck a few days since for an increase of their wages.

Templar Lodge of Odd Fellows, of this city, last night voted $1,200 to assist in introducing Oddfellowship in Europe. It is thought that other lodges will increase this amount to $10,000.

The Oregon Republican State Convention meets in Portland to-morrow.

Advices from Victoria state that the United States steamer Mohican has arrived there.

The Governor of British Columbia has decided to appoint a committee of three to carry their terms of confederation to Canada.

The democrats of Washington Territory have nominated Judge James T. Mix for delegate to Congress.

Arizona advices to March 26 have been received. Smallpox was raging fearfully in Pima county. In Tucson the average number of deaths was five a day. There was a terrible mortality considering the population. The Indian raids continue. The recent rains and snows in the vicinity of Prescott had benefitted all classes.

Oregon Republican Convention.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7, 1870.

The Oregon Republican State Convention met in Portland to-day. General Joel Palmer was nominated for Governor and G. Wilson for Congress, by acclamation. The platform adopted approves of the policy of the administration, and declares that no repudiator of the public debt can be trusted in public places; denounces all form of repudiation; opposes any change in the naturalization laws so as to include Chinese suffrage, and recommends universal amnesty.

THE TEN HOUR LAW.

Opposition of Massachusetts Manufacturers to the Passage of the Ten Hour Law.

BOSTON, April 8, 1870.

A meeting largely representing the manufacturing interests of Massachusetts was held at the American House to-day in opposition to the passage of the Ten Hour law now pending before the Legislature. Joel Hayden, of Haydenville, [illegible] presided. Addresses were made, resolutions adopted, and a committee appointed to watch the legislative action on the subject. The resolutions claim that it can be shown by authentic statistics that the average health of all classes of operatives in the manufactures named in the proposed law is as good as prevails among any class of laborers in the State; that these factories are generally comfortable, well ventilated, well heated, well lighted and not overcrowded and on the whole are at least as wholesome and healthful places for the young as are the majority of the schoolrooms in the State; that the present time is the most inopportune for such legislation as proposed, since manufactures are already depressed and capital is reluctant to embark in any new enterprise for the employment of labor, while the restrictions tending, as the proposed one does, to hinder capital and labor from uniting upon their own terms, will still further increase that reluctance; that the passage of this law would greatly embarrass the industrial interests of the State by limiting the opportunity for extra labor during any temporary increase in the demand for manufactured goods, and would throw the supply of any such deficiency into other States where no such restrictions prevail, and thus work incalculable injury alike to laborer and capitalist, whose interests we believe to be collateral and inseparable.

OHIO.

Robbery of the Cleveland Savings Bank—$20,000 Stolen—Arrest of the Robbers and Recovery of the Money.

CLEVELAND, O., April 8, 1870.

This noon two men entered the Savings and Loan Association Bank, and while one engaged the cashier in conversation the other quietly went to the vault and took therefrom $20,000 in cash. The robbery was discovered soon after the scoundrels left the bank, and a description of their persons being furnished to the police the robbers were soon after arrested and all the stolen money recovered.

The steamer R. N. Rice arrived here from Detroit this morning, being the pioneer boat of the season. There is considerable ice on this port, but it is all rotten.

ILLINOIS.

Horrible Murder—A Farmer and His Wife Chopped to Pieces.

CHICAGO, April 8, 1870.

Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Mumford, living near Colona, Ill., were murdered on the night of the 5th inst. by two men who sought to obtain $1,600, which it was known Mr. Mumford had received for his farm. Mr. Mumford's head was completely severed from his body. The murderers also knocked a little boy on the head and left him for dead, but he afterwards revived. The murderers got the money and made their escape.

LECTURES LAST NIGHT.

PAPAL INFALLIBILITY.

Lecture by the Rev. Dr. Dix.

The Rev. Dr. Dix delivered his concluding lecture on the "Fifth and Sixth Councils of the Catholic Church" last night before a large and fashionable congregation at St. Paul's church, opposite the HERALD building.

The reverend lecturer said:—The fifth and sixth councils of the Catholic Church were held in the city of Constantinople, the former in the year 381 and the latter in the year 680. Since then there have been no councils, properly so-called, but a number of conventions. Between the dates of these two councils a dark and troublous time intervened for the Church. The Emperor Constance published a decree forbidding free discussion in matters of religion and doctrine. Marion, a bishop of Rome, opposed this decree and the result may be easily guessed. He was seized and sent into exile, in which he died. Other bishops suffered much also, some having their tongues cut out and others being mutilated in various ways.

The sixth council is particularly important, as it bears directly upon the question of infallibility. At that council Honorius, who was a pope from 626 to 648, was condemned and anathematized for heresy, together with six bishops who had joined him. The new doctrines which he held and taught were characterized as "damnable heresy" by the council. And now it is urged upon the Council assembled in the Vatican at Rome to decree and make it a dogma of faith that the successor of Honorius is infallible in all things pertaining to Catholic doctrine. And even the personal infallibility of the Pope is demanded to be made a matter of faith. But those demands are strenuously resisted by the most learned of the Catholic bishops from all the countries represented at the Council, and it is to be hoped that their opposition will be successful.

But some affect to believe that Honorius was not anathematized, and others that he wrote hurriedly, thus trying to bring him out clear. But that Honorius was condemned for heresy is a plain historical fact. He was anathematized for heretical doctrines by three different councils, and by a number of popes among whom were Leo XI. and Adrian XI. If Honorius was a heretic what, then, became of papal infallibility? Or if he were not, how does it, then, stand with the popes and bishops who condemned him? They must have been infallible and have erred, if he had not. Thus the history of the popes would appeal against the decreeing of the proposed dogma of infallibility. To tell us that history warrants the declaration of this dogma by the Ecumenical Council is to take us for fools and treat us as such. And if the question of infallibility be settled by the Council favorably to the wishes of the Ultramontanes it will prevent all Catholics from looking any more to the Vatican for instructions, or regarding the papacy as the centre of Catholic unity. And this would do an infinite amount of good. It would conduce to the union of all Catholic sects upon the broad platform of common Christianity. But the gathering of the bishops now at Rome was not a council, and had no power to proclaim dogmas of faith. When the sixth council closed at Constantinople ecumenical councils came to an end. Faith and doctrine were then made full and perfect. In that age councils were truly powerful, because bishops sat there as equals. But since those days there have been no bishops, because the Pope is said to rule and hold jurisdiction in every diocese. What is now sitting at Rome is not a council, but a synod, because it does not embrace the whole of the Catholic Church. And regarding the question of infallibility, history looks upon it as altogether novel, and reason rejects it as absurd. What we want is a full council of the whole entire Church, and to its decrees we will give humble obedience.

THE SUN AND SOLAR PHENOMENA.

Lecture by Miss Maria Mitchell.

Miss Maria Mitchell, Professor of Astronomy at Vassar College, delivered a lecture last evening at Apollo Hall, upon "The Sun and Solar Phenomena Generally." The audience was large and appreciative, and consisted mainly of the lady pupils and principals of city boarding schools. There were also many of the friends and admirers of Miss Mitchell present. The lecturer was introduced to the assemblage by Dr. Samuel Willette, President of the Blackwell Infirmary for Women, and proceeded to describe in admirable word painting the glories of heaven's greatest luminary, making therefrom the apt and quaint inference that it was no wonder that there were fire worshippers. A comparison between the sun, moon and stars resulted in the inference that there was much more to be learned from observations upon the former than upon its satellite or the stars. Women were peculiarly fitted for this exercise, because they had more time upon their hands than men, and because their organization was much more sensitive. She deplored that so little science resulted from the practice or observation of everyday life. Admiral Smythe held that any household without a barometer, thermometer, microscope and cyclopedia was not far removed from barbarism; and, judged by that standard, she feared this Continent could not yet boast of its advances in civilization. There were, however, many now engaged in the interesting exercise of observing the solar "spots" and other remarkable phenomena connected with the body. One lady living near the Kew Observatory, London, used the spectroscope daily and photographed the result. At Vassar College such observations were regularly exercised. The danger to the sight was considerable from fixed gazing on the luminary, but by the use of colored glasses—the eyepieces by Dawes were the best—and by the exercise of some care no inconvenience could possibly arise. Galileo and Arago had, no doubt, died blind, and Sir W. Herschel lost the use of one eye, but the two latter lived to be octogenarians. She paid a charming tribute to the memory of Karlin Herschel, sister to the great astronomer, and gave facts to show how large a hand she had in the amazingly rapid productions of works from her brother's pen. The lecturer then entered into an exhaustive *resumé* of the various hypotheses relative to solar spots, described their developments and appearances, and showed that in true science would open up the caverns of the sun and measure its mountains as geology had dived into the recesses of the earth and told its secrets, and indicated that the time was not far distant when the terrible accidents and revolutions occurring in the photosphere of the sun would be found in the HERALD newspaper each morning side by side with the telegraphic intelligence from all the ends of the earth.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, April 8—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 93¾ for money and 93¾ for the account. American securities closed steady. Bonds—1862's, 91; 1865's, 90¾; 1867's, 89¾; ten-forties, 86¾. Railway stocks closed steady. Erie, 21; Illinois Central, 119; Atlantic and Great Western, 28¼.

PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, April 8.—The Bourse closed firm. Rentes, 73f. 35c.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, April 8.—United States bonds closed quiet.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, April 8—4:30 P. M.—Cotton closed firm. Middling uplands, 11¼d. The sales of the day foot up 19,000 bales, [illegible] which were taken for speculation and export. The sales of the week have been 94,000 bales, of which 15,000 were taken for export and 17,000 on speculation. The stock in port is estimated at 453,000 bales, of which 374,000 are American. The receipts of the week have been 76,000 bales, of which 54,000 are American. [illegible] April 8.—Cotton [illegible]

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—HAVRE, [illegible] ton closed quiet but firm on spot and afloat.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.—LIVERPOOL, April [illegible] The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is firm.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, April 8—P. M.—Wheat, 9s. 1d. a 9s. 2d. per central for California white, 7s. 10d. for No. 2 red winter and 8s. 7d. for red winter. The receipts of wheat at this port for the past three days have been 22,500 quarters, of which 17,500 are American. Corn, 28s. 6d. per quarter for European. Peas, 37s. per quarter for Canadian.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, April 8—P. M.—Pork buoyant. Cheese, 71s. 6d. per cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Lard, 68s. per cwt. Bacon, 56s. 6d. per cwt. for Cumberland cut and firm.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, April 8—P. M.—Linseed oil, £53 10s. Tallow, 44s. per cwt.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, April 8—4:30 P. M.—Tallow, 45s. Sperm oil, £92 a £95. Linseed cakes firmer at £9 10s. Linseed oil, £32 10s. Calcutta linseed firm. Whale oil, £40. Sugar dull, both on spot and afloat. Turpentine dull.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, April 8.—Petroleum declining; quoted at 52½f.

NEW YORK CITY.

Local and Police Paragraphs and Minor Items of Metropolitan News.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature of the weather for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, HERALD Building, Broadway, corner of Ann street:—

	1869.	1870.		1869.	1870.
3 A. M.	47	47	3 P. M.	50	70
6 A. M.	44	49	6 P. M.	55	63
9 A. M.	48	55	9 P. M.	49	57
12 M.	53	59	12 P. M.	45	56

Average temperature yesterday 56½
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 48½

The lectures of the spring term of the New York Medical College for Women, 187 Second avenue, will commence on Tuesday, April 12, at two o'clock P. M.

While driving a horse yesterday across Sixth avenue, near Fifty-fifth street, a Harlem train struck the wagon, killed the horse and fractured the shoulder of the driver, George Baunch, of No. 532 Forty-third street.

General Quesada has addressed a circular to the Cuban residents of this city, inviting them to attend a meeting to be held at Irving Hall on Monday evening, the 11th inst., at eight o'clock. The meeting will be addressed in Spanish by General Quesada, General Arizmendi, of Venezuela, and others.

Joseph McDermott, Edward Clark and John Ryan, three boys, all about seventeen years of age, were charged before Justice Hogan, at the Tombs, yesterday, with breaking into the printing office of Cornelius Keil, of No. 74 Fulton street, and stealing seventy-six dollars' worth of type, paper and stationery. They pleaded guilty and were committed to answer.

John Reinhart, fifty-one years of age, was brought before Justice Hogan yesterday, charged with stealing one dozen shirts, of the value of thirty-six dollars, from J. S. Leeds, 259 Canal street. He pleaded that he was starving and that he had six hungry children who were crying for bread, and he was compelled to do it. Judge Hogan committed him to answer.

The Commissioner of Public Works will have a light job to begin with. Tuomey, the veteran Deputy Clerk to the Board of Aldermen, yesterday drew up a resolution directing the removal of a lamp post on Cortlandt street, which is to be presented to the Board of Aldermen on Monday next. This being the first order for work under the reformed city government, Tuomey has saved the nib with which it was written.

The organization of a new democratic club, under the name of the Stephen A. Douglas Club, has been effected in the Twenty-first ward. At their meeting, held at Mr. Farrell's, corner Thirty-sixth street and Second avenue, on the evening of the 7th of April, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected officers:—President, Nicholas Fisher, Jr.; vice president, Joel A. Fithian; recording secretary, Frank Fitzgerald; corresponding secretary, William Grace; treasurer, John Dilger.

The case of Teddy O'Ryan, charged with robbing Mrs. Freligh, was again up before Justice Bixby at the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday afternoon. There was a large number of persons present whose interest in the case seemed to be deep, and among those present anticipations of rich and racy developments were indulged in. They were, however, disappointed to some extent as the case was adjourned before it was half through and just as the anticipations of the crowd were beginning to be fulfilled.

Martin McGowan, alias Charles Spriggs, was arraigned before Justice Shandley, at Jefferson Market, yesterday afternoon, by officers Quinn and Shuto, charged with stealing a gold watch and chain, valued at $175, from John H. Austin, of Sinten Island, while standing at the corner of Broadway and Canal street yesterday afternoon observing the procession. The property being found in his possession he admitted the charge, and was locked up to answer at the General Sessions.

Coroner Keenan was notified yesterday afternoon to hold an inquest at No. 553 West Twenty-sixth street over the remains of Mrs. Catharine Brennan, who purposely terminated a miserable existence by swallowing a dose of Paris green. Mrs. Brennan had recently been much depressed in spirits in consequence of serious domestic difficulties, and on Thursday morning, feeling unusually low spirited, she drank the poison, from the effects of which death ensued the same night. Deceased was forty years of age, and a native of Ireland.

The second day's sale of paintings and works of art at Barker's gallery commenced last evening at half past seven o'clock. The attendance was good, but the company was evidently not bent upon purchasing, the competition being remarkably dull, and the prices realized being very low. The following were the most appreciated, and were knocked down at the figures quoted:—"The Well and Wetterhorn," by A. Waagen, $407 50; "The Returned Volunteer," by Carl Hubner, $390; "The Music Lesson," by C. Arnold, $370; "The Watering Trough," by Jerome Thompson, $260; "The Gallant," by G. Navier, $180; "The Music Lecture," by De Govanni, $180, and "The Holy Family," by the same, $155.

AMUSEMENTS.

STEINWAY HALL—CARLOTTA PATTI.—Standing room only and very little of that was the rule at this admirable artiste's concert last night. She sang Muzio's characteristic aria, "The Nightingale," and Benedict's "Carnival of Venice" in that clear, brilliant, birdlike tone in which she flings forth her marvellous voice, revelling in unknown regions where scarcely another soprano living can reach her, and for an encore in the first part she "dashed" off the rattling bolero from the "Sicilian Vespers." Henry Squires, a tenor of high attainments, sang in the opening duet, and afterwards a pretty ballad of Hodson's in irreproachable style. The vivacious Ferranti trolled out a couple of buffo songs in his own inimitable manner. The deep-voiced Hermanns supplied the place of the organ. Sarasate played a violin fantasia of his own with a clear, broad tone, faultless execution and scholarly style which betokens the true artist; and the pianist, Ritter, gave evidence of his careful, finished, Thalberg school of playing in the duet for violin and piano in themes from "William Tell" and a couple of Litolff's and Prudent's little works. It was a thoroughly enjoyable concert throughout, as might be expected from such an assemblage of first class artists. A matinée will be given this afternoon and a sacred concert to-morrow. Miss Patti will shortly appear at the Academy of Music as Queen of the Night in "The Magic Flute" a *rôle* admirably suited to her, as it gives her voice full scope for its boundless warblings and does not call for acting of any noticeable kind. Her numerous admirers, and their name is Legion, will be delighted at the prospect of seeing and hearing their favorite for once outside the dreary walls of the concert room.

Musical and Theatrical Notes.

The Brooklyn branch of the celebrated New York Conservatory of Music gave a grand concert in the City of Churches on Wednesday last, at which a number of the pupils and professors of the institution appeared. Among the former Miss Fannie Goodwin, a soprano of rare excellence; Mrs. Haigh, Miss Josie Eddy, Miss Hirschfeld, Señor Buitrago, Mrs. Godfrey, Misses Seixas and Barber made a very favorable impression. The programme consisted of selections from Wagner, Wallace, Hoffmann, Robardi, Beethoven, Verdi, Alard and Rossini. Mr. S. N. Griswold is the director of this musical conservatory.

Miss Francisca Holbein, who possesses a soprano voice of high culture and natural sweetness, gave a concert at Weber's piano rooms on Wednesday last, on which occasion she was assisted by Messrs. Werges, Lotti and Timm. She created quite a sensation among the fashionables present.

The Brooklyn Philharmonic Society give the last concert of their season at the Academy to-night. Miss Adelaide Phillips, Mrs. Reed and Messrs. Rocconi and Hoffmann are the soloists.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

Dr. Thomas C. Durant, of New York city, has presented an endowment of $15,000 to the Albany Medical College.

A fire at Meredith bridge, N. H., Thursday morning, destroyed Smith & Foss' block and the finishing mill of the Waukawan Mill Company. Loss, $26,000.

Several members of a family named Gove in [illegible], Mass., are dangerously ill of trichinosis. Lowell [illegible] perhaps consider the symptoms unmistakable. The physi[illegible] eating uncooked pork.

A passenger and fr[illegible] night train collided near Brecknell and St. Joseph Railroad, [illegible] the baggage [illegible] Peter Dayhuff, the engineer of the freight train, was killed.

A young Englishman named Charles Johnson, who had been a reporter in London and on some Connecticut papers, was taken sick in St. Louis about two weeks ago and was sent to the Quarantine Hospital. Last night he committed suicide by cutting his throat.

Leroy Cotton, who was to have been executed at Galveston, Texas, yesterday, for the murder of Major Lochman last April, committed suicide by taking morphine at five o'clock yesterday morning. He left a letter requesting that his body be given to his brother, and that a knife be buried in the coffin with him.

POLITICAL CORRUPTION IN JERSEY.

The People of Jersey City Take the Remedy in Their Own Hands—Nomination of Honest Men—Gangs of Repeaters to Go from New York—Threats of New York Rowdies—No Boulevards.

In the report of the republican convention of Jersey City, published in yesterday's HERALD, it was stated that the Citizens' Association determined to shake off all the office-hunters and corrupt politicians, and nominate men of known integrity for the offices to be filled on the 1st of May. The following ticket was accordingly drawn up as the people's ticket:—Mayor, Charles H. O'Neill; Water Commissioners, Æneas Fitzpatrick, Henry Fitch, G. D. Van Reipen; School Superintendent, Fernando Putnam; Police Commissioners, August Ingwersen, George Glaubrecht, Hugh McKay; Police Justices, Thomas Aldridge and Daniel Bowley. The foregoing ticket comprises republicans, democrats and independents. The consummate folly of the republican convention in rejecting the compromise ticket drawn up by a joint committee on behalf of the Citizens' Associations and the convention is commented upon very severely by republicans, as they had an opportunity to carry the city; but that opportunity was thrown away. The question is asked everywhere why the chairman of that joint committee struck off the name of Mr. Fitzpatrick, contrary to the expressed wish of the committee. Ex-Mayor Cornelison, of Bergen; Jacob Z. Marinus, of Jersey City, and several other stanch republicans, became so disgusted that they abandoned the field, and refuse to affiliate themselves any longer with such a party. With the exception of Daniel McLeod, nominee for Mayor, the ticket is the weakest that could be submitted.

Mr. O'Neill, whose name stands at the head of the democratic as well as the citizens' ticket, is so popular with all parties that there is no question about his election. With regard to the rest of the democratic ticket it could never command the support of the people. Some of the candidates are men notoriously unfit to be trusted in any public office. In fact an honest man had no business in the democratic convention. Hudson City elected Harrington and Aldridge and asked the convention to endorse them, but they were rejected most unceremoniously. The people of Hudson City now retaliate and threaten to reject the entire democratic ticket excepting O'Neill, Chapman and Hopkins. Delegates were sought publicly at the convention. A ticket drawn up by such a crowd cannot be elected, and the ticket of the Citizens' Association is the one for the people.

The regular democratic candidates are aware of this, and accordingly they have resolved to secure their election by any means. Information has been given to two justices of the peace that gangs of repeaters have been engaged to come from the First, Third, Fourth, Eighth and Twenty-second wards of New York at the charter election next Tuesday. The Police Department is so completely under the thumbs of two of the candidates that an officer who may interfere will lay wrath up for himself. Recorder Aldridge of Hudson City, is the only Justice who ventured to issue a proclamation against the repeaters. It is known further, by affidavits, that one of these repeaters declared in New York that his gang will be armed with revolvers in order to protect themselves against the police and others who may challenge them. This is the programme, and the people are hereby warned against the horde of vagabonds introduced by democratic office-holders. Hudson City and Bergen will provide for them according to law, but the authorities of Jersey City, being in league with the candidates will probably connive at the wholesale election frauds.

The Citizens' Association a so place on their ticket the words "No avenues," so that the defeat of the boulevards is certain. Hoboken has declared also against the boulevards.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prominent Arrivals in This City Yesterday.

General Hammond, of Albany; Senator F. A. Sawyer, of South Carolina; J. Fahry, of Rochester, and Miss Mitchell, of Vassar College, are at the Hoffman House.

General Upton, of the United States Army; W. L. Scott, of Erie; E. J. Curley, of Kentucky; L. A. Bigelow and Otis Norcross, of Boston; J. E. Coleman, of Hartford; Dr. Kenneay, of Roxbury; General Schriver, of Baltimore, and Potter Palmer, of Chicago, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Senator G. E. Spencer, of Alabama; Senator J. G. Harris, of Louisiana; ex-Governor Seymour, of New York; J. B. Babcock, of the United States Army, and J. H. English, of England, are at the Everett House.

Wendell Phillips, J. T. Sargent and Joshua Pierce, of Boston; J. K. Widman and H. M. Lang, of Philadelphia, and J. Edey, of Chicago, are at the St. Denis Hotel.

Ex Congressman J. V. L. Pruyn, of Albany; Mr. Whitredge, of Baltimore, and S. D. McMillan, of Cleveland, are at the Brevoort House.

Santiago de Val, of Havana; F. W. Latham, of Texas; Edward Hogan, of St. Paul, Mo., and A. J. Harrett, of New Orleans, are at the New York Hotel.

Judge R. Cochrane, of White Plains; Miles Walker, of South Carolina; J. F. Meagher, of Minnesota; L. Prang, of Boston; C. Barker, of Ohio; Judge J. T. Martin, of Washington; R. W. Gage, of Chicago; Judge J. A. Lathrop, of Washington, and Samuel Bard, of Georgia, recently appointed Governor of Idaho, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

J. H. Ramsay, of Albany; E. G. Birdsall, of Norwich; J. N. McCullough, of Pittsburg; R. R. Houston and S. B. Kingston, of Philadelphia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Commander E. Simpson, of the United States Navy; General O. L. Shepherd, of the United States Army; J. S. Buchel, of Oregon; G. H. Newman, of Vermont; Professor W. M. Evens, of Pennsylvania; H. Waters and W. B. Spooner, of Massachusetts, and Rev. M. F. Mattin, of Pennsylvania, are at the Astor House.

Captain Wilson, of the United States Army; Professor Hotchkiss, of Sandusky, and Dr. E. Leveridge, of St. John's, N. B., are at the St. Charles Hotel.

Prominent Departures.

W. K. Muir, H. E. Sargent and George L. Dunlop, for Chicago; Dr. George B. Lindermaa, for Pennsylvania; C. R. Griggs, for Illinois.

The Congressional committees attending the Thomas obsequies returned last night by way of New York city, *en route* for Washington.

OLD WORLD ITEMS.

Financial reform is the watchword of the Greek liberals.

The compositors and printers of Vienna have been on a general strike.

The Papal government will redeem the Roman coin circulating in France at par.

An inhabitant of Bergamo fell the other day into a leech pit, and when taken out was dead and covered with leeches.

The steamers of the Messageries Imperiales will leave Havre for India, China and Japan on Sundays, at eight A. M., hereafter.

Brigandage is still rife in Greece, particularly in the mountainous districts, but the government is working faithfully to suppress it.

The Austrian Prime Minister has persuaded the Porte to send a strong garrison into Albania and the Suliotes. Russia, France and England separately hint caution to the Sultan.

On the 21st of March the Empress of Austria appeared, surrounded by the ladies of her Court and the Archduke Joseph, at the grand gala performance given at the Ofen theatre by the Magyar aristocracy and was enthusiastically received.

On the 18th of March Karl Heinrich Rau, the Nestor of German national political economists, died after a lingering illness. His great work, "The Heidelberg Archives of Political Economy," gave him a European reputation.

The Wurtemburg Chamber has just terminated the discussion of the law on weights and measures. The metrical system will become obligatory in Wurtemburg on January 1, 1872, and that for superficial measurement January 1, 1876.

Official statistics published in the *Freie Presse*, of Vienna, show that the number of arrests and imprisonments in the Penitentiary increased from 3,650 in 1859 to 8,032 in 1869, and in view of the steady and rapid augmentation of the calendar the close of the next decade will probably exhibit a roll of 16,000. The subject awakens much solicitude. In 1866, the year of the war with Prussia, the number of culprits fell off. It was then only 6,916, whereas in 1865 it had been 7,751.

The clergy assembled at Rome begin to feel anxious about safe quarters during the summer heats and the malarious season. They find Monte Mario the only salubrious place in the immediate vicinity. Subiaco, the skirts of the Alban and Sabine hills, and the charming abbey of Grotta Ferrata, near Frascati, are among the favorite retreats mentioned. Some of these are advantageous, owing to the fact that the reverend fathers can pass to and fro by railway.

British trade exports increased $1,500,000 in January [illegible] the total of the same month in 1869, and [illegible] 1868. Cotton is the same as last January [illegible] 10 per cent; earthenware 13 per cent, over [illegible] 18; linen goods, [illegible] year. Haberdashery increased [illegible] India rubber, 5; hardware, 12; linen yarn, [illegible] 6; machinery, 21; iron, 20 largely taken for [illegible] silk manufactures, 4. Woollen manufactures augmented 2 per cent, while yarns fell off 9. In the imports wheat arrivals, which were chiefly from the United States and Russia, increased 11 per cent. Each of those countries sent 1,100,000 cwt. Barley and Indian corn arrivals decreased. Cotton receipts were 794,102 cwt., or more than double those of January, 1869, when they were 366,001.

EGYPT.

Telegraphic and Trade Extensions—Revivifying the East.

Letters from Cairo, Egypt, of the 3d of March report the national progress in trade and intercommunion with the world in general as follows:—

The new submarine telegraph has been successfully laid by the Great Eastern from Bombay to Aden. The Hawk and the William Cory, with the remainder of the cable, are coming through the canal to Suez to lay the shore end, and then proceed down the Red Sea to meet the Great Eastern, about 300 miles from Suez, at which point the final splice will be made. The British Indian Telegraph Company, with a view to the additional business this new line will bring, have just succeeded in procuring from the Egyptian government increased facilities for the transmission of messages across Egypt. In return for this concession, however, they have been obliged to give up the right of carrying local messages between Alexandria, Cairo and Suez—a loss of about £8,000 a year. In connection with the above direct submarine line between Suez and Bombay there will shortly be laid lines from Falmouth to Gibraltar and Malta, from Marseilles to Algiers, from Galle to Singapore, from Singapore to Hong Kong and Shanghai and from Suez to Australia.

The Messageries Imperiales have established a direct service between France and the East via the Suez Canal. The Hoogly has just passed through from Suez to Port Said, with the mails from India and China and 165 passengers. Will the Peninsular

THE PIERRE BONAPARTE TRIAL.

Closing Addresses of Counsel to the Jury.

The Prisoner in Court on the Last Day—"I Was Never Tried in the United States for Murder"—The Verdict of Acquittal—Thirty-six Jurymen Say "Not Guilty"—The Prince's Carriage Conveys Him to His Hotel—American and Other Public Congratulations.

By the European mail of the 29th of March at this port we have the French and English newspaper mail accounts of the concluding scenes of the Bonaparte-Noir trial at Tours, the addresses of counsel to the jury, the rendition of the verdict of "not guilty," and the acquittal and discharge of Bonaparte.

Counsel to the Jury.

[Tours (March 26) correspondence of the Paris Gaulignani.]

To-day the crowd in the court was, if possible, more numerous than on the previous days, from the anxiety to hear the charge of the Public Prosecutor. An incident which caused some excitement was the arrest of M. de Fonvielle as he was about to enter the Palace of Justice. He was removed to the prison to undergo the sentence of ten days' imprisonment to which he was condemned two days back for his violent language in court.

The Procureur General Grandperret, in commencing his requisitory, replied to certain objections which had been made against the High Court of Justice by both the friends and enemies of the accused, and which the former considered as a perilous indulgence, while the latter looked on it as a mark of favor to the Prince. But justice, which was above any feeling of either hostility or sympathy, found a guarantee of impartiality in the superior jurisdiction which the law had established. He warned the jury not to allow themselves to be influenced by any considerations foreign to the case, and then recapitulated the circumstances which had led to the melancholy event. The learned gentleman attached great importance to the evidence of the witness Union, who five days before the event had, while making a purchase at a woollen draper's shop, overheard a conversation in which it was said that Prince Pierre was to be challenged, and that if he would not fight, he was to be killed. The speaker then continued:—I do not hesitate to say that Grousset in demanding a reparation had no other object in view than to provoke a scandal. The death of Victor Noir is in a great measure to be laid to the charge of that group of men of extreme opinions who sent him to Auteuil, and to that disgraceful press which insults everything, and of which the envenomed attacks are a danger to the country. (Applause, which was immediately suppressed by the President.) The Prince's version appears to us to present great consistency, nor nevertheless it does not discharge him from all culpability. If Victor Noir had been first struck by the Prince, as attempts have been made to prove, would he not have immediately bounded on his aggressor; would he have allowed the accused to draw back, and have quietly waited while the other took aim at him and fired? Victor Noir was young, ardent, powerful and impetuous, and was far more likely to have rushed on his assailant and seized him. The state of mind of the deceased on entering the house must be remembered; he knew that Rochefort's seconds were about to arrive, and his object was to prevent the second duel by making the first inevitable. The body of Victor Noir was also carefully examined, but bore no mark of any blow, while on the contrary the traces of one on the cheek of the Prince were undeniable. Dr. Pinel has, I know, endeavored to weaken the evidence of Dr. Morel on the subject, but the latter is a most honorable man, and worthy of all belief; the former also, departing from the courteous habits which I must suppose are usual with him, gave way to singular attacks against the declarations of Dr. Tardieu. I may remark that this last is a very distinguished man of science, which title Dr. Pinel has yet to earn. I therefore believe that the blow given by the victim determined the pistol shot from the Prince, who fired on Victor Noir, not to defend his own life, but to avenge an insult which he had received. He was led to the act by indignation and anger, but not by fear. Therefore this was not a case of legitimate defence, but a chastisement. I am so convinced of the truth of that view as not to admit that de Fonvielle had his pistol in his hand when Victor Noir struck the accused, as for the two acts to have been simultaneous, they must have been concerted beforehand. The Prince admits that he fired at de Fonvielle each time that the latter aimed at him, and if the accused had been driven to such resistance from fear of his own life, the danger would have appeared to him to come from the adversary who was armed, and not from the one who carried no weapon. Therefore I say again that the outrage alone led to the first pistol shot, and that the accused received a provocation, but was not in a case of legitimate defence. That fact must guide you in passing the verdict of condemnation which we demand from you. A man has died on the threshold of his house, and that life would not have been lost if the Prince had been more calm and collected, had not given way to fatal anger, and had risen above feelings of pitiless vengeance. Judge his act, then, not according to the clamor of some or the sympathy of others, but under the inspiration of duty, and solely because your minds and your hearts have remained throughout inclined towards justice. Pronounce, therefore, your verdict according to your conscience, in the name of the country you represent, and I may say, without exaggeration, before the face of history. (Applause and great emotion.)

M. Leroux, counsel for the prisoner, then addressed the Court. The learned advocate drew particular attention to the incident in the course of which M. de Fonvielle called the Prince a murderer and shouted out *A mort!* adding that the calmest man might become excited under such circumstances; he was sure that the jury had pardoned his client for whatever hasty expression he had used. The advocate then proceeded to give a sketch of the Prince's career and an explanation of the charges of violence which had been brought against him. With regard to the affair at Rome he was then very young; under twenty; political troubles were rife; one day the mother of the accused received an order to the effect that her son should quit the country; that injunction was not obeyed with sufficient promptitude, and the Prince, while out shooting, was arrested and threatened by some gendarmes; he at first gave up his fowling-piece, but upon being insulted he snatched it from the officer who held it and killed the man who had maltreated him. The others fired at and wounded him; he was taken to prison, tried and sentenced to death, but was released by the Roman authorities six months after. As far as regards the affair in Corsica the Prince simply killed a brigand in self-defence. The Prince's name, in fact, had been constantly the mark for political animosity and calumny. As to M. de Fonvielle he was merely an adventurer, and Victor Noir a quarrelsome young man. With respect to the circumstances which more immediately led to the event at Auteuil his client was animated by a chivalrous desire to defend some women and children, the Empress, Princess Mathilde and the Prince Imperial, who had been basely attacked in the *Marseillaise*. Nearly the whole staff of M. Rochefort's journal was at Auteuil on the 10th January, and the object in view was much more likely to have been to provoke the Prince to an act of violence than simply to convey a challenge in courteous terms. As to the evidence, the discrepancies in it were evident, more especially in the testimony of de Fonvielle, who had given several versions of the transaction; but there was no occasion to dwell upon that point, as the Procureur General himself admitted that Noir had struck the Prince. In terminating, M. Leroux called upon the jury to declare that his client had only acted in legitimate defence. As to the firing at de Fonvielle any man was justified in shooting at another who was menacing him with a pistol. As to the question of culpable intention, the Prince's act was the consequence of the irritation arising from the blow received, and had a similar attack been made on him (M. Leroux) in his office he would have acted precisely as his client had done. (Agitation.)

M. Delmange, the other counsel for the accused, next spoke, and declared that after the admirable address just delivered he really had no occasion to address the jury, but he felt bound to present a few remarks. We have here, he said, adversaries of various kinds, and some most violent, who demand the Prince's head. I pay no attention to them; but I desire to reply to the Procureur Général, who said that the accused ought not to have mixed himself up with the quarrels of journalists. But the prisoner is a man of warm affections, and when he saw the members of his family the object of defamatory attacks he naturally rushed to their defence. In examining the evidence the conclusion is inevitable that a plot existed to excite the prisoner to some act of violence, and surely a Bonaparte has as good a right to defend himself as any other citizen. The death of Noir ought not to be laid at the door of the Prince. But at that of the injudicious friends who had urged on the unfortunate young man in his aggressive mission. The High Jury, which represented the whole of France, would reverse the verdict which was said to have been given on the day of Noir's funeral by 200,000 citizens, namely, "Bonaparte is infamous," and would declare that the Prince had never failed in conducting himself honorably. (Loud applause, which the officers in vain tried to repress.)

The counsel for the *partie civile* then stated that after the address of the Procureur Général they renounced their right of reply.

The court rose in considerable agitation.

The Judge's Charge—The Finding of the Jury.

Galignani's Messenger of March 29, continues the report of the case as follows:—

The High Court of Justice met at noon, when President Glandaz addressed the accused and inquired if he had any observations to make in the interest of his defence.

Prince Pierre Bonaparte merely desired that the "Marseillaise" as had been asserted by the ignoble *Marseillaise*. As to the 200,000 citizens mentioned by M. Laurier as having attended the funeral obsequies of Victor Noir, nine-tenths of them had gone there through curiosity. As to himself, in the whole of this affair he had told from the very outset the exact truth and nothing but the truth. The jury would now form their own judgment on his declarations.

Applause broke from various parts of the court, but was immediately suppressed.

The President then commenced his summing up of the case. With an impartiality which every person admitted he went over the whole of the evidence, assigning its just weight to each part. He then passed successively in review the arguments of the various counsel and of the Procureur General. "The moment has at length come, gentlemen of the jury," he added, in terminating, "to impose silence on the ardent passions which have played only too prominent a part in this long trial. I have only one word more to say to you, namely—to conscientiously discharge your duty."

THE LEGAL ISSUE OF QUERY.

The President then read over the questions on which the jury would have to decide:—

First—Is Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte guilty of having, on the 10th of January last, committed a voluntary homicide on the person of Yvan Salmon, alias Victor Noir?

Second—Was the said voluntary homicide preceded or followed by an attempt to commit a similar offence on the person of Ulric de Fonvielle, as specified below?

Third—Was he provoked to commit the said offence by any blows or serious violences against his own person?

Fourth—Is Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte guilty of having, on the 10th of January last, at Auteuil, Paris, committed an attempt at voluntary homicide on the person of Ulric de Fonvielle, which, manifested by a commencement of execution, only failed to succeed owing to circumstances independent of the will of its author?

Fifth—Was the said attempt preceded or followed by the voluntary homicide committed on the person of Yvan Salmon, alias Victor Noir, as specified above?

Sixth—Was he provoked to commit the said attempt by any blows or serious violences against his own person?

THE FINDING.

The jury withdrew at twenty minutes to one to deliberate, and returned to the court at five minutes to three, when at once the deepest silence took place.

The President then said:—Foreman of the High Jury, be pleased to acquaint the High Court with the result of your deliberation.

The foreman, standing up, and placing his right hand on his heart:—On my honor and on my conscience, before God and before men, the declaration of the jury is, upon the first question, no; and upon the fourth, no. The negative answer to those two questions rendered it unnecessary for the High Jury to make any declaration on the others.

ACQUITTAL.

In consequence, the High Court pronounced the acquittal of Prince Pierre Bonaparte, and ordered his immediate liberation.

This result was received with loud applause.

POST OBIT NOIR CLAIMS.

M. Laurier then, in the name of Louis Noir, presented a demand for the Prince to pay all the costs of the proceedings, and M. Bernheim, Avou., claimed 100,000 francs damages for the father and mother of the unfortunate young man who had been killed. The Prince, in reply, declared that he would infinitely rather give 20,000 francs to the poor.

As the Prince did not wish to remain in court during the arguments concerning the damages claimed, the Procureur General signed at once the necessary papers for his returning. The audience was then suspended to allow the court to consult on the applications made.

The Court, after an hour and a half's deliberation, accorded 25,000f. to M. and Mme. Noir (or Salmon) parents of the deceased, and condemned Prince Pierre to reimburse to the *partie civile* all the costs of the suit.

STEPPING FORTH FREE.

A scene of great excitement ensued on the Prince appearing outside the doors of the Palais de Justice, not only his friends, but an immense crowd, cheering him loudly. The Princess and her children having come to the Court to learn the result more quickly, shared in the ovation.

The Prince and his family proceeded to the Hotel de l'Univers, outside which a great number of persons remained during the evening.

HOW THE PRINCE WAS RECEIVED—AMERICAN CONGRATULATIONS.

The Prince arrived at the Hotel de l'Univers in a hackney coach, accompanied by M. de Grave and Commander Ramolino. An immense crowd surrounded the vehicle, and the armed force had some difficulty in clearing a passage for it. Cries of "Vive le Prince!" were heard on all sides. Many affecting scenes were witnessed. Some of the gendarmes pressed the hand of the Prince and kissed it. When the carriage stopped before the hotel a number of his friends threw themselves before him and embraced him.

The Prince was pale with emotion.

The crowd at length became so great that the doors of the hotel had to be closed. Prince Pierre afterwards appeared at the window and cries of "Vive le Prince!" were again raised, mingled with shut of "Vive l'Empereur!"

Marshal Baraguay-d'Hilliers and the Prefect waited on him to congratulate him.

An American named Anderson, left his card, with the words: "Avec mes sincères félicitations."

A large number of English and American ladies also sent flowers to the Princess, whose apartments was filled with them.

In the evening the Prince gave a dinner to some intimate friends, among whom were Commander Chousseron and his wife, Commander Ramolino, M. de Labruyère, &c.

After dinner there was a reception in which Corsica was largely represented. During the repast the Prince received a letter from a private sailor of the Ardennise announcing the transmission by his comrades of a chest of oranges.

Concluding Incidents—Away for Paris.

A letter from Tours of the 28th of March says:—

Ulric de Fonvielle has not left Tours for Paris, but will probably pass his ten days of imprisonment where he is, in a cell of the penitentiary. Some inhabitants of this place send him wine and provisions, and, on the whole, he has no reason to complain of his situation. The Prince had offered, instead of damages, which he refused to the family of the deceased, 20,000 francs for the poor of Tours. Since the civil condemnation he has declared that the indigent shall lose nothing, and that he will himself bring to them the sum in question. He left for Paris by the one o'clock train on Saturday night. A great crowd had collected to see him pass.

The expenses of the trial are estimated at 110,000 francs.

An English Report—What the Prince Said of His Life in America.

[Tours (March 27) Correspondence of London News.]

The drama is over! Long before this letter of mine can be finished the news which I have to tell will have been flashed to London. That question, which your readers for this week past have been asking will be answered to them while my tardy despatch is on the road. They will not need the contents of this letter to learn what punishment has been meted out to an Imperial Prince accused of murder. But it may be interesting to some to hear in what circumstances the verdict was given, and to learn in what attitude the prisoner received the judgment of the Court. I do not, therefore, apologize for inflicting on them another long communication. After all it is not a common event, thank Heaven, which the High Court of France has been investigating; and this not a self-evident verdict which the jury has returned. It is certainly worth while to devote a little time to the circumstances that preceded and followed the judgment; for, though many may not yet perceive it, we have been recording history here, telling a story that is not yet completed, but of which, as I think, the end will arrive some day, and a bitter end it will be.

The crowd this morning was not quite so dense, perhaps, as of late; but neither seat nor standing room could be obtained in the Palais long before the proceedings commenced. All the judges and officers of the court attended high mass in the cathedral, and this ceremonial caused a delay of an hour. At ten minutes past twelve the crier announced, with his usual magniloquence, "*La Haute Cour.*" and forthwith the six red-robed veterans of the law swept in, headed by M. Glandaz. They took their seats and the ushers exhausted themselves in frantic appeals for silence

Then appeared the prisoner, issuing from his little private door upon the right. He was almost paler than on previous days and evidently nervous to an extreme degree. He had no sooner passed into the dock than he advanced to its railing and made the uncouth sign with which he is accustomed to announce his little speeches. "I will not suffer to pass without refutation," he cried in the harsh and grating accent to which the audience never gets accustomed, "the calumnies of the infamous *Marseillaise*. *I never was tried in the United States for murder. I never committed murder.* It is false to say that two hundred thousand people formed a funeral cortège to Victor Noir. Nine-tenths of those who were present came only from curiosity."

One pair of hands in all the crowded audience ventured to give an approving clap. The President speedily rebuked this solitary manifestation.

What the Paris "Reds" Say.

[From Galignani's Messenger, March 29.]

The result of the trial at Tours excites the indignation of the *Marseillaise* in the highest degree, and it comes out with a wonderful display of type, all the top of the first page containing the following words in letters nearly an inch high:—

PRINCE Bonaparte is acquitted; Victor Noir is in the tomb; Ulric de Fonvielle is in prison; Paschal Grousset is in the same position; Henri Rochefort also, as well as Millière, Rigault, Bazire, Dereure. Pierre Bonaparte is acquitted.

Then comes in smaller characters, but still far larger than the ordinary typography of a newspaper, the subjoined observations:—

The High Court of Justice sitting at Tours, by the very fact of acquitting Prince Pierre Bonaparte, declares the citizen Ulric de Fonvielle to be guilty of perjury. If he has committed that crime why is he not prosecuted in accordance with law?

SHOCKING CASE OF SUPPOSED SUICIDE.

A Woman Crushed Beneath a Train of Cars.

A most shocking case of supposed suicide occurred at Seventieth street and Fourth avenue about six o'clock yesterday morning. At the time named an express train of the Harlem Railroad Company was going north when the engineer observed a woman lying on the track only a short distance in advance of the locomotive. An ineffectual effort was made to check the train, but the wheels train in time to save the entire body, which was most passed unmangled, her head being severed from the body and rolled outside of the track. The legs were also severed from her body, and some of the other limbs lay scattered around. Deceased, apparently, was about thirty-five years of age. Her clothing, with the exception of a plaid shawl, was so cut and saturated with blood that it could not be described. The remains were subsequently gathered up and conveyed to the Morgue, when Coroner Keenan was notified to make an investigation. It was the impression of the engineer in charge of the train that deceased had deliberately prostrated herself on the track for the purpose of being crushed to death.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET, FRIDAY, April 8—5 P. M.

A MORE CHEERFUL FEELING

characterized the various markets here to-day, and was felt throughout the different business circles. This was not the result, however, of any special activity in any particular direction, the dealings severally in gold, governments and stocks being not above the usual average. The return to

AN EASY MONEY MARKET

after the late abnormal disturbance, with the prospect of a continuance of the same, has operated to give a better tone to transactions and create a more buoyant feeling among dealers. The rate on call loans to-day was six per cent on railway and miscellaneous collaterals, with a fair line of exceptions at five on the better class of these, five being likewise the usual figure on governments. The supply of funds seeking employment seems to be again in excess of the demand, and the banks here are reported to be gainers in the present movement of currency. Discounts were dull and the best names cashed at seven to eight per cent; but not much commercial paper is offering, the banks in the present limited inquiry from the Stock Exchange readily absorbing all that is presented—a most favorable condition of the market for legitimate trade. An

INCREASED FIRMNESS IN GOLD

was the principal and most distinctive feature developed here to-day. The first sales in the room were made at 112¼, after which the price advanced to 112⅝, continuing all the afternoon to vibrate between 112¼ to 112⅝, and closing at 112¼ a 112⅜. This steadiness of the gold premium, and the remarkable absence of speculative movement which it exhibits, is one of the most healthful signs of the general financial situation, indicating a perfect recovery from the disturbed monetary condition which was one of the worst effects of the late war. The apprehensions felt in many quarters a short time since of a rapid decline of the premium to par would seem no longer to have any cause for existence, as their expectation is not shared by any of those most quick to appreciate all the chances for speculation in the future prospects of the market, the indisposition to sell short being most manifest and decided. On the other hand the entire absence of fresh elements of a harmful character in the general business of the country, or of distrust in the government, are shown in the extreme reticence of the large class of chronic bulls who are always on the lookout for the slightest opportunity to start an upward turn in gold, but whose occupation, of late, has been almost entirely gone. Nor is there anything in the near future to be feared as likely to disturb the present calm. The political sky is wholly unclouded, and so far as Congressional interference with financial matters is concerned, there is little important likely to result from the present session.

THE FUNDING BILL,

the *bête noir* of the street, is likely, from all accounts, to go over. Late despatches from Washington this afternoon state authoritatively that it will not pass without important amendments, striking out the clause affecting the national banks and providing for conversion. As this would necessitate its return to the Senate, and, most likely, a committee of conference—and there are very many other objections to it—the chances of its passage are very slight. Its defeat being already to some extent discounted, this event would not be attended with any considerable influence upon the market. The Gold Board adjourned to-day at two o'clock, out of respect to the memory of General Thomas. Gold loans to-day were made at 3, 4, 4½, 5 and 5½ per cent for carrying. The advance in the premium is attributed to the decline of bonds in London ⅜ per cent, as a consequence of the Cabinet crisis in Paris and the

STIFFENING OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE

resulting from the small supply of commercial bills offering. The leading bankers to-day advanced their rates for sixty days' sterling to 109. We quote:—Sterling, sixty days, commercial, 108¾ a 108⅞; good to prime bankers', 109¼ a 109½; Paris, sixty days, 5.22½ a 5.18¾; short sight, 5.17½ a 5.16¼; Antwerp, 5.23¾ a 5.18¾; Switzerland, 5.23¾ a 5.18¾; Hamburg, 35½ a 35¾; Amsterdam, 40½ a 40¾; Frankfort, 40½ a 40¾; Bremen, 77½ a 78¼; Prussian thalers, 70½ a 71.

GOVERNMENTS STRONG AND HIGHER.

The government market was active and buoyant to-day, in sympathy with the higher gold premium and upon an increased investment demand from savings banks and others anxious to employ their surplus capital, resulting from the return to monetary ease, and the growing conviction that the usual spring activity will be remitted this year. The added signs of the postponement of important financial legislation on the part of Congress this session have likewise stimulated this demand. Prices to-day advanced ⅛ to ⅜ per cent, excepting the currency sixes, which are ⅛ per cent lower, and closed at the following figures:—United States currency sixes, 111 a 111¼; do., 1881, registered, 113⅞ a 114; do. do., coupon, 114¼ a 114¾; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 106¼ a 106¾; do. 1862, coupon, do., 111 a 111¼; do. do., 1864, do. do., 110 a 110½; do. do., 1865, do. do., 110¼ a 110¾; do. do., coupon, do., 105¼ a 105¾; do. do., 1867, do. do., 109¼ a 109½; do. do. 1868, do. do., 109¼ a 109¾; do. do. ten-forties, registered, 105¾ a 106; do. do. coupon, 106¼ a 106¾.

STOCKS HEAVY.

The stock market showed moderate activity and transactions were to about the usual average amount. The features of the list were Reading, St. Paul and Lake Shore, the former advancing upon large purchases said to be on account of parties in Philadelphia. The St. Pauls were weak, the common declining to 59 and the preferred to 73. The depression is said to be due to the consideration of the question, at the meeting of the directors in this city yesterday, of consolidating with the Western Union Railroad, and also the purchase of the Hastings and Dacotah road. Lake Shore was heavy upon reports which seem to indicate some lively developments in the way of

RAILROAD LITIGATION

out West. According to an evening paper

Despatches have been received which state that a bill has passed the Pennsylvania Legislature instructing the Attorney General of that State to institute suit against the Lake Shore Railroad Company, and to seize that portion of the Buffalo and Erie section (over thirty miles) running through the State of Pennsylvania, on account of alleged violation of charter in the late consolidation of the Lake Shore Company. The proceedings are evidently taken in the interest of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, a rival road to the Lake Shore, and may cause an interruption to business on the latter road until the matter can be taken into the United States Court. It is deemed a very cowardly expression of mortification felt by the Pennsylvania Central at seeing traffic diverted from its Fort Wayne road to the Lake Shore line.

In this connection the *Evening Telegram* of Thursday contained the following:—

It is asserted there is a movement on foot to break the lease of the Fort Wayne road and the Pennsylvania Central. This is to be done through the action of the Ohio Legislature if necessary, the matter being now before the Committee on Railroads. It is stated that an opinion has been obtained from the Attorney General of the State to the effect that the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company has no corporate existence in Ohio and exercises its privileges in that State only through cam ry. This is sustained by the assumption that railroad franchises are part of the sovereignty of a State in its right of eminent domain; hence that grants of them have no effect outside the limits of the State granting them. The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Company being only a Pennsylvania corporation, is thus without legal status in Ohio. It is said the committee of the House upon this opinion have agreed to report to the lease of the road to the Pennsylvania Central without void and its increase of capital stock without authority; also to recommend proceedings by the Attorney General, in the nature of *quo warranto*, to determine these questions of law.

The exchanges of Adams and United States. The rest of the list were barely steady, fluctuating within a narrow margin, and mostly closing off. The following table gives

THE HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES

of the day:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Cen. & Hud. consolidated	92¼	91⅞
New York Central & Hudson scrip	89½	89¼
Harlem	142¾	142
Erie	25½	25
Reading	98⅝	98⅜
Lake Shore	87⅞	86¾
Wabash	48	46¾
Pittsburg	100¼	100
Northwestern	73¼	72⅞
Northwestern preferred	84¾	84½
Rock Island	116¾	116
Fort Wayne	93	92¾
Milwaukee and St. Paul	53¾	53
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	73½	73
Ohio and Mississippi	29¾	29
New Jersey Central	104½	103¾
Boston, Hartford and Erie	4¾	4½
Western Union Telegraph	32½	32
Pacific Mail	36⅞	36¼

SOUTHERN SECURITIES DULL AND STEADY.

The Southern bonds continued dull, but were mostly steady. Louisiana and Alabamas were exceptions and firmer, and South Carolinas weak and slightly off. Prices closed as follows:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 68¼ a 69; do., new, 63 a 63¾; Virginia, ex coupon, 70 a 70¼; do., new, 69 a 70; Georgia sixes, 87 a 89; do. sevens, 93 a 94; North Carolina, ex coupon, 46¼ a 47; do., new, 22½ a 22¾; Missouri sixes, 93 a 93¾; do., Hannibal and St. Joseph, 93 a 94; Louisiana sixes, 74 a 76; do. levee sixes, 76½ a 77; do. do. eights, 92½ a 93; Alabama eights, 97 a 98; do. fives, 75 a 78; South Carolina sixes, 88 a 90; do., new, 81½ a 82.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the New York Gold Exchange Bank, held yesterday, Mr. Jacob Russell was elected president, vice Charles H. Harney, resigned; Mr. H. C. Rogers appointed cashier, and Mr. W. S. Mathews assistant cashier.

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, April 8—10:15 A. M.

$11000 US 6's, 62, c. ... 114¼
2000 US 5-20, c. '62 ... 110¾
1500 US 5-20, c. '65 ... 110
5000 US 5-20, r. '67 ... 108¾
1000 US 5-20, c. '65, n. ... 108⅞
6000 do. ... 108¾
20000 do. ... b3 109¼
16000 US 5-20, c. '67 ... c 109¼
2000 US 5-20, c. '68 ... 109⅞
5000 US 5's, 10-40, r. ... 105¼
10000 US 5's, 10-40, c. ... 105¼
1000 do. ... c 105¼
10 50 US 5's, cur'cy ... 111⅞
13000 do. ... 111⅞
1000 do. ... 111⅞
138000 Tenn 6's, n. ... 55
20000 do. ... 55½
60000 do. ... 55½
75000 do. ... 56¼
10000 Tenn 6's, ex c. ... 59⅞
16 93 Va 6's, cx c. ... s10 79
10000 do. ... 70¼
8000 Mo 8's ... 93
1000 S C 6's, n. ... b Brady 82
1000 La 6's, l bonds ... 91¼
16000 Ark 7's, 18 to L R & F S R Co. ... 75
1000 M & St P 1st ... 91
5000 C. C & I C 1st ... 80¾
25000 Ohio & Miss con bs 87¾
2000 do ... 88
200 shs U S Ex ... 42¾
50 do. ... b c 41¾
100 shs Boston Water P. ... 17
800 do ... 16¾
500 Pac Mail SS Co. ... 36⅞
300 do ... 35¾
100 do ... b30 36
12 N Y C & H R R ... 92¾
150 do ... 91⅞
130 do ... 87
6000 N Y C & H R C ... 89¼
100 Erie RR ... 35¼
700 Reading RR ... 98⅜
23 do ... 93¾
820 L S & M S RR ... 86⅞
50 do ... 87⅛
200 do ... b c 87
400 do ... 87¼
65 Panama RR ... 146
210 Cleve & Pitts RR ... 100
300 Chic & N W RR ... 73¼
100 do ... 72
200 do ... b 5 73½
310 Chic & N W RR pf ... b8 84½
300 N J Central RR ... 104¼
1000 do ... b4 104¼
200 do ... c 104¼
82 C, C, Cin & Ind RR ... 74½
250 Chic & R I RR ... 116
400 Mn & St Paul RR ... 59
300 do ... 59¼
100 Mil & St Paul pf ... 72
200 do ... 73¼
200 do ... b c 73½
200 do ... b c 73¾
27 P, Ft W & C RR gtd ... 94
100 do ... 93½
100 Tol, Wab & W ... 47
200 Alt & Ter H RR ... 30½
500 Ohio & Miss RR ... 29¾
100 St L & I M RR ... 48
200 Del, Lack & W ... 143
100 Boston, Hart & Erie ... 4½
10 do ... 5
50 do ... 4¾

12 M. and 2:15 o'Clock P. M.

$2500 US 5-20, c, '63 ... 111
63000 do ... 111
500 US 5-20, c, '63 ... 108
5000 US 5-20, c, '64 ... 110
10000 US 5-20, c, '65 ... b3 110¼
45 00 do ... 110¾
4000 US 5-20, r, '65, n ... 108¾
9000 US 5-20, c, '65, n ... 108¾
11000 do ... 108⅞
500 do ... small 108¾
$5000 Tenn 6's, n ... 62¼
5000 do ... 63¾
2 00 Missouri 6's ... 92¾
5000 N C 6's, n ... 22⅞
2000 S C 6's ... 88
5000 La 6's, 18 ... s15 92
$2000 Ark 7's, 18 to L R & F S R Co ... 75
1000 M & St P 1st ... 91
5000 C. C & I C 1st ... 80¾
25000 Ohio & Miss con bs 87¾
2000 do ... 88
200 shs U S Ex ... 42¾
50 do ... b c 41¾
100 shs Boston Water P. ... 17
800 do ... 16¾
500 Pac Mail SS Co ... 36⅞
300 do ... 35¾
100 do ... b30 36
500 Am Mer U Ex ... 58
12 N Y C & H R RR ... 92¾
150 do ... 91⅞
130 do ... 87
6000 N Y C & H R C ... 89¼
100 Erie RR ... 35¼
700 Reading RR ... 98⅜
23 do ... 93¾
820 L S & M S RR ... 86⅞
50 do ... 87⅛
200 do ... b c 87
400 do ... 87¼
65 Panama RR ... 146
210 Cleve & Pitts RR ... 100
300 Chic & N W RR ... 73¼
100 do ... 72
200 do ... b 5 73½
310 Chic & N W RR pf ... b8 84½
300 N J Central RR ... 104¼
1000 do ... b4 104¼
200 do ... c 104¼
82 C, C, Cin & Ind RR ... 74½
250 Chic & R I RR ... 116
400 Mn & St Paul RR ... 59
300 do ... 59¼
100 Mil & St Paul pf ... 72
200 do ... 73¼
200 do ... b c 73½
200 do ... b c 73¾
27 P, Ft W & C RR gtd ... 94
100 do ... 93½
100 Tol, Wab & W ... 47
200 Alt & Ter H RR ... 30½
500 Ohio & Miss RR ... 29¾
100 St L & I M RR ... 48
200 Del, Lack & W ... 143
100 Boston, Hart & Erie ... 4½
10 do ... 5
50 do ... 4¾

One o'Clock P. M.

$5000 Tenn 6's, n ... 62¼
5000 do ... 63¾
2 00 Missouri 6's ... 92¾
5000 N C 6's, n ... 22⅞
2000 S C 6's ... 88
5000 La 6's, 18 ... s15 92
$2000 Ark 7's, 18 to L R & F S R Co ... 75
1000 M & St P 1st ... 91
5000 C. C & I C 1st ... 80¾
25000 Ohio & Miss con bs 87¾
2000 do ... 88
200 shs U S Ex ... 42¾
50 do ... b c 41¾
50 shs Adams Ex ... b c 61
40 N Y C & H R R R ... 92¾
10 do ... 91¾
200 Harlem RR ... 143
50 Chic & N W RR ... s20 72¾
10 C & N W pfd ... 86
1000 Tol, Wab & W RR ... 47¾
65 Mor & Ess RR ... 91
100 Pitts, F W & C gtd ... 93¾
10 do ... 93¾
200 Ohio & Miss RR ... 29¾
200 St L & I M ... 43
9 Dub & S C RR ... 105½
100 Alt & Ter H RR ... 30

STREET QUOTATIONS.

Half-past Five o'Clock P. M.

West Un Tel	32	a	32¼	Northwestern	73¼ a 73¾
Pacific Mail	36⅝	a	36⅞	Northwestern pf	84¾ a 84¾
N Y Central con	92	a	92¼	Rock Island	116¼ a 116
N Y Cen scrip	89¼	a	89½	St Paul	59 a 59½
Erie	25	a	25¼	St Paul pf	73 a 73¼
Reading	98¾	a	98⅞	Ohio & Miss	29 a 29¼
Lake Shore	87¼	a	87¾	N J Central	103¾ a 103⅞
Pittsburg	100¼	a	100¾	Bos, Hart & Erie	4 a 4½

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

FRIDAY, April 8—6 P. M.

BUILDING MATERIALS.—For almost all articles coming under this heading the market was dull, but prices were generally steady. For Eastern spruce the demand was only moderate, but the supply not being large holders demanded full prices, especially for good and prime schedules, which were quoted at $21 a $22. Inferior to fair cargoes were quoted at $18 a $20 50. Lime was selling moderately at $1 75 for lump and $1 25 for common. Lath were in fair supply, and the demand being light prices were weak, closing at $2 15 a $2 25. Rosendale cement was steady at $2, at which price there was a fair demand. Bricks were dull at the prices previously current.

COCOA, though quiet, was held with firmness. No sales. We quote:—Guayaquil, in bond, 15c., gold; Maracaibo, do., 8c. a 8½c., do.

COOPERAGE STOCK.—The demand was moderately active and prices were steady at $3 a $3 10 for sugar shooks, 35 inch lemon, $2 40 a $2 50 for do., 36 do.; $2 55 a $2 75 for molasses do., 28 do., $6 50 a $7 for pipe do., $80 for box do., $5 25 a $5 50 for rum do., $45 a $50 for hoops, 14 feet, and $40 a $45 for hoops, 12 feet.

COFFEE.—The market for Rio was quiet, and we heard of no sales, the small stock and the high prices demanded restricting business. Other kinds were dull but unchanged. We quote:—Rio, ordinary cargoes, 14¾c. a 15¼c.; fair do., 15½c. a 16¾c.; good do., 18½c. a 17c.; prime do., 17½c. a 18c.; extremes for lots, 14½c. a 18½c.; Java, 20c. a 22c.; Singapore, 18c. a 19c.; Ceylon, 17½c. a 19c.; Maracaibo, 16½c. a 19c.; Laguayra, 16½c. a 18½c.; Jamaica, 16c. a 18½c.; Costa Rica, 14½c. a 18½c.; Manila, 16c. a 17c; Mexican, 15c. a 18c., and Savanilla, 16c. a 17½c., all gold, duty paid.

COTTON.—There was a fair demand for both spinning and export and, a trifle more inquiry for speculation, and a further advance in prices was established, the bulk of the sales being at an improvement of ⅛c. per lb. The offerings were only moderate, while the sales were 2,668 bales, of which 1,153 were taken by spinners, 850 by exporters, 165 by speculators and 500 in transit. Included in the sales are 110 bales to arrive. Cotton for future delivery was only moderately dealt in, but rather higher. The sales were 100 bales, basis low middling, for April, at 22½c.; 200 do. for July at 22c., 500 do. for May at 22c. a 22½c., and 800 do. for June at 22c. a 22½c. a 2½c. The closing quotations were as follows:—

	Uplands and Florida.	Mobile and Texas.	New Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	18¾	19	19¼	19½
Good ordinary	21	21¼	21½	21¾
Low middling	22⅛	22½	23	23¼
Middling	22⅞	23¼	24	24¼
Good middling	23	23¼	23½	23¾

FREIGHTS.—The market for cotton was quiet, but there was no change of consequence in rates. There was more demand for vessels for charter, but at a low rate. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, per sail, 700 bales cotton at ⅜d.; 15,000 bushels wheat at 8d., and per steamer 1,450 bales cotton at ⅝d. To London, 7,500 bushels wheat at 6d., and 300 tons oilcake on private terms. To Havre, per steamer, via Liverpool, 7,500 bushels wheat at 8d. To Bristol, 51,500 bushels wheat at 6½d. The charters were:—A British bark, from Montreal to the River Plate, with lumber, at $19 and 5 per cent; a schooner, 118 tons, from Pensacola to New York, with lumber, at $.0; a bark, from Philadelphia to Havre, with 4,050 bbls petroleum, crude and refined, at 4s. 3d.; a Norwegian bark, from Philadelphia to Stettin, with 3,000 bbls. petroleum, at 5s.; a schooner, 258 tons, to Charleston, with railroad iron, at $2 50, and back from Darien to Philadelphia, with lumber, on private terms; a ship hence to Bremen or Hamburg, with 5,000 bbls. petroleum, if to the latter port 3s. 4½d.; a brig, 280 tons, to Cadiz, with staves; a bark, 473 tons, to Elizabethport, thence to Aspinwall, with coal; a bark, about 540 tons, to Havana, hay, salt, &c.; a bark, about 350 tons, to Seville, with 3,500 boxes petroleum and the balance of cargo petroleum in bbls., and back from Cadiz to New York, all on private terms; a ship from Philadelphia to Antwerp, with 7,000 bbls petroleum, at 4s.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts 6,409 bbls. flour, 78,316 bushels wheat, 5,366 do. corn, 5,413 do. oats and

POLICE PECULIARITIES.

A Detective's Vagaries—His Wife Driven Into the Street Naked—A Gallant Roundsman Gives Her His Coat to Cover Her—A Story of Official Outrage and Wrong and Its Sequel.

The Police Commissioners of the Metropolitan district are shrewd gentlemen, who take especial pains to prevent the exposure of any dereliction of duty on the part of their subordinates if such exposures be calculated to bring the force over which they exercise jurisdiction into contempt and loathing. While the HERALD has always been first to second a deserving action on the part of the police, it does not hesitate to expose the sins of the force.

A few days ago certain information reached the HERALD office that justified further inquiry on the part of its keen scouts. The result is that a tale of outrage, suffering and unjustifiable persecution must be ventilated. The facts, as ascertained, are simply these:—

Several weeks ago, while roundsman Murray, of the Twenty-second precinct, was on his rounds, he discovered, crouching down in West Forty-third street, a naked woman. Approaching her cautiously he pulled off his overcoat and tendered it to the unfortunate woman as the material with which to cover her nakedness. It was gratefully accepted, and while the gallant roundsman stood back to enable her to don the garment, he recognized in the features of the woman the wife of a special officer of the Twenty-sixth (City Hall) precinct. After the lady had covered her person with the overcoat the roundsman took her to the West Forty-seventh precinct station house, where, to the sergeant at the desk she stated that her husband, "Scotty," detective of the Twenty-sixth precinct, had come home that evening intoxicated and turned her into the street in the condition that Murray found her. The sergeant sent the doorman to her residence in West Forty-third street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, where proper raiment was secured for the woman and taken to the station house.

At the station house she was shown into a private room to enable her to dress herself in the clothing provided. While the lady was putting on the clothes "Scotty" came in, and, proclaiming himself a detective, asked that she be held as a prisoner, volunteering to appear against her and prefer a charge of drunkenness. The sergeant who is a husband and father, refused to entertain "Scotty's" complaint, and he left. A few minutes after Captain Greer, of the City Hall squad came into the station house, and insisted that the woman should be locked up. The sergeant refused to be bullied by Greer and while discussing the merits and demerits of the case the frightened female escaped from the station house in a partially nude state. She returned, but was not held, but the facts were reported to the Commissioners, and arbitrary action. The Commissioners gave "Scotty" an opportunity to put in evidence combating the allegations made. The result was that "Scotty" was transferred to the Sixth precinct, with a hint that he had better resign, and he did resign. Captain James Greer, of the Thirty-sixth precinct, who attempted to have the woman locked up, was a few days ago transferred from the City Hall precinct to the Twenty-first, vice Thorne, sent to the Twenty-sixth to reconstruct it. Should Captain James Greer desire further details on this interesting scandal let him apply to the Police Commissioners, in whose custody are deposited all the affidavits, which they have carefully suppressed.

The HERALD representative obtained a clue to the case at late hour on Thursday night. Yesterday he made further inquiries and the circumstances are substantially as stated. The name of the detective who figured in this role is James W. W. Scott; the name of the captain James Greer, now of the Twenty-first precinct, vice Thorne, recently promoted to the Twenty-sixth to watch Sergeant Robbins and other officials interested in running the City Hall police precinct for the benefit of their friends. Should the public desire further details, let them apply to the Commissioners for copies of the affidavits—refused to the HERALD reporter on account of their damaging character.

This is one of the most important and interesting cases that has come before the Board during the year, and it shows the folly of the Police Commissioners attempting to keep out the reporters of the press, who, sooner or later, are certain to unhorse all such irregularities as these and expose them.

UNSAFE BUILDINGS.

How Human Life is Considered by Building Contractors—A Side Wall Caving In.

About two o'clock yesterday morning the side wall of the new brick building, now in process of erection on Broadway, between Astor place and the New York theatre, fell in with a terrible crash. The wall had been carried up to a height of six stories, and gave way from no other apparent cause than its own inherent weakness. The building belongs to Wood Brothers, carriage makers, and was being put up according to contract, the terms being to have it finished by the 1st of May. This wall fronted Astor place, and had it fallen during the day, when a crowd of workmen were engaged upon it, the loss of life would have been fearful. The indignation of the neighboring residents and the people who visited the ruins against the unscrupulous contractor and builder is of the deepest kind. Here is a case for Mr. Blackgeese when demands a thorough investigation. Many other buildings now in process of construction in this city are no better. This was no partially finished wall, but the doors had been put up and partially ceiled. In fact, but few days would have elapsed before these doors would have been ready for occupation. The side wall was of the flimsiest description, and had there been any loss of life resulting from its fall, the verdict of a jury could not be honestly less than a charge of manslaughter on the contractor. It is high time for the proper authorities to look into this important matter.

POLITICAL.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE SETH M. HARRIS Association, held at their rooms, northwest corner of Thirty-fourth street and Ninth avenue, on Thursday evening, April 7, 1870, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas the members of this association, in connection with the democratic party, have watched with great interest the measures that have been brought before the present Legislature for the future government of our city; and whereas the great fidelity of the democratic massed, whose unswerving patriotism, fearlessness and integrity to party principles since the formation of the democratic party has so often led them to victory; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we have with great satisfaction and unfeigned pleasure watched the course of the three, Peter B. Sweeny and William M. Tweed, in their efforts against a factious opposition, and fully endorse the action taken by them in their determination to give to the city a charter embodying the great democratic principles of self-government, and the unflinching zeal and constancy with which they have fought for the rights and interests of the metropolis in reference to bills that have been brought before the present Legislature; and be it further

Resolved, That we hail as a wholesome labor and zeal of our representatives, Hons. John C. Bradley and Alexander Frear, and for the great ability with which they have combatted against a few unscrupulous demagogues who desired but their own aggrandizement at the expense of the democratic party in this metropolis, we do most cheerfully tender to them our most sincere thanks, and do most truly accord to them our unanimous approval of their whole course during the present session of the Legislature; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of the resolutions be forwarded to each of the within named gentlemen as an evidence of the feelings of this association, attested by its officers.

J. FRED. HATCH, MARTIN KROUL, Jr., } Secretaries. CHRISTOPHER BATH, President.

SEVENTH WARD ON DECK!

In life's campaign you nobly bear the brunt,
And so your friends, with all their usual wont,
Cry, "Solid men, hurrah, and to the front!"

The citizens and taxpayers of the Fourth Senatorial District, irrespective of party, will assemble en masse on Tweed Plaza, Junction of East Broadway, Canal and Rutgers streets, under the auspices of the WILLIAM M. TWEED CENTRAL CLUB, On SATURDAY EVENING, April 9, 1870, at 7½ o'clock, to endorse and sustain the action of our Senator, Hon. William M. Tweed.

Hon. JOHN GALVIN, WILLIAM COLLIGAN, } Secs. Judge ED. J. SHANDLEY, Chairman.
Hon. William M. Tweed,
Hon. A. Oakey Hall,
Hon. George G. Barnard,
Samuel B. Garvin,
Hon. Richard O'Gorman,
D. D. Birdsell,
Hon. Magnus Gross,
Hon. John R. Fellows,
Hon. Joseph Koch,
John U. Andrews,
E. J. Shandley,
and others will address the meeting.

Brooks Brothers, Robert Whitehead, John Hoyt,
General Duryee, Edward Scully, Samuel Cornell,
William Duncan, William Hatfield, Benjamin Wagner Brus.,
John Boschen, Nelson Taylor, B. C. Loveridge,
Jeremiah Quinlan, Peter Fitzpatrick, M. Toumey,
Philip Lyon, James Moore, John O'Donnell,
John Payton, Charles Denike, James Graney,
A. T. Briggs, Josiah Macy, George J. Brown,
William H. Thrall,

Committee of Arrangements.

P. H. Keenan, John Glass, William B. Dudley,
Bryan Reilly, Richard Dalton, Jacob F. Valentine,
John Ford, Cornelius Corson, Augustus Otter,
Michael O'Leary, James Callery, John Shields,
Michael H. Whalen, Hon. John J. Blair, George J. Brown,
Richard Walters, Thomas Sheils, Henry Close,
Ed. Fitzpatrick, James Ryan, James Husted,
William Thrall, John Pickford, Jr., James Heffernan,
Edward Clarkson, Robert A. Jones, M. J. Shandley,
P. H. KEENAN,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

Washington Brass Band will be in attendance.

15TH WARD WM. M. TWEED ASSOCIATION MEET this evening at 8 P. M.; rooms No. 2 Clinton place.
M. J. McKENNA, Sec'y. MARCUS HANLON, Pres't.
SAM C. SLOAN, Treas. JOHN S. DANIELS, V. Pres't.

EYES AND EARS.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—BAUCH & GOUBELMANN, formerly with Professor Boissonneau, of Paris, Makers and Inventors of the Improved Artificial Human Eye, 651 Broadway. N. B. These eyes are endorsed by the faculty.

LOST AND FOUND.

BONDS STOLEN.—ON FRIDAY LAST, THE 1ST INST., twelve $1,000 Bonds of the New Haven and Northampton Company were stolen from the office of the subscriber in this city. These Bonds are dated April 1, 1870, payable in ten years from date, with six per cent interest coupons attached, payable April 1 and October 1, and are numbered from 50 to 61, inclusive. All persons are cautioned against buying or negotiating these Bonds, as payment of the same will be refused by the company. S. D. PARDEE, Treasurer of the New Haven and Northampton Company. NEW HAVEN, April 5, 1870.

FOUND—IN A THIRD AVENUE CAR, A POCKETBOOK. Owner can get it by proving property and paying the cost of this advertisement. Apply at 68 Wall street, room No. 2.

LEFT—ON APRIL 5, AT CLEARY'S STABLE, 29 EAST Eighteenth street, a Horse and Wagon. The owner, by proving property and paying expenses, can have them.

LOST—A GOLD WATCH, EITHER ON WATER STREET, from Wall street to South ferry, or at South ferry; it has three initials inside and gold faced. Its full value will be paid, as its principal value is in its associations. Address box 4,252 New York Post office, stating initials on it and where it can be had.

"LOST ON LAND." &C.—AMAZED THAT YOU WOULD cherish "a vain, selfish jilt." You're a poor joker—very poor. Cousins quite serene.

LOST.—$3 REWARD WILL BE PAID TO ANY PERson returning to No. 5 West Thirty-eighth street a Scotch Terrier, which strayed from the house on Thursday. He is full blooded and of light color.

LOST—A BLACK AND TAN TERRIER; ANSWERS TO the name of Dick. $5 reward will be paid at No. 4 East Thirty-eighth street.

LOST—A BLACK AND WHITE ENAMELLED BRACELET having on the inside "From Lizzie to Nettie." The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving the same with Mrs. Orlis, No. 19 Bond street.

LOST—IN HARLEM, A FAWN-COLORED SLUT Hound. The finder suitably rewarded by returning it to 124th street, near Fifth avenue.

LOST—APRIL 6, A YOUNG SCOTCH TERRIER SLUT. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning to the owner, 223 West Thirty-eighth street.

LOST—A PURPLE PLUSH BELT AND SASH. SUITAble reward, with thanks, if returned to CHAMBERMAID, Hudson River Railroad depot, Thirtieth street.

LOST—IN CANAL STREET, NEAR THOMPSON, OR IN Varick street, a Memorandum Book; owner's name on ticket and letter enclosed. A suitable reward will be given on its return to G. V. B. FORBES, People's Bank, New York.

LOST—ON FRIDAY, AT 6½ A. M., A BLACK NEWfoundland Dog, with long head; the right fore paw white and the other tipped with same. A liberal reward will be paid on returning to 171 Prince street, corner of Thompson. CHARLES SANDERSON.

REWARDS.

$25 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE RETURN of a Black Thread Lace Veil, lost April 7, 1870, on Sixth avenue, between Tenth and Fourteenth streets, or on Eleventh street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. The finder will please leave it at 21 West Fourteenth street and receive the reward.

$10 REWARD.—STRAYED OR STOLEN, ON THURSday evening, April 7, a black and tan Slut from No. 225 Seventh avenue. Any one returning her shall receive the above reward; no questions asked.

$100 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE 7TH APRIL, FOUR $100 Bills ($400). The finder will receive the above reward on returning the money to H. MAJOR, Assistant Keeper, Custom House.

$500 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE DIAmond Stud, lost April 5, either at Niblo's, or going to Sixth avenue via Ninth street. O. A. HOUSE, 78 Nassau street.

$5,000 REWARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVing been advised of the loss in London of the following Bank of England notes, the payment of which has been stopped, viz.:—

Eight of £1,000 each, dated Oct. 28, 1868, Nos. 82,541, 82,543, 82,544, 82,745, 82,805, 82,806, 82,807, 82,808.
One of £500, dated Nov. 27, 1866, No. 97,383.
Three of £200 each, dated July 12, 1864, Nos. 20,921, 20,922, 20,418.
One of £200, dated August 11, 1869, No. 29,712.
Two of £100 each, dated Sept. 10, 1869, Nos. 67,697, 67,743.
Five of £50 each, dated Dec. 9, 1868, Nos. 15,164, 16,833, 16,75, 26,553, 31,751.
Three of £20 each, dated Dec. 8, 1869, Nos. 93,149, 99,252, 94,255.
Three of £10 each, dated Oct. 6, 1869, Nos. 46,400, 46,498, 50,638.
One of £5, dated May 15, 1863 (Liverpool), No. 73,147.
—Will pay the above reward for the delivery to them of said notes, or proportionately for any part thereof.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, 54 and 56 South street.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &c., WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS MOTHER WANT AN UNfurnished Second or Third Floor, in a private house and good neighborhood. Address, with terms, E. T. M., box 6,656 Post office.

A GOOD SOPRANO DESIRES THE USE OF THE lecture room of a church where her services would be an equivalent, or a fair rent will be paid. Address O. N., 1,407 Broadway.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES TWO COMMUNICATING Rooms, furnished or unfurnished; with a widow or single lady preferred, where there are no other boarders; will pay a liberal price if suited. Address Miss M., box 148 Herald office.

DOCTOR'S OFFICE WANTED—PREFERABLY DOWN town, at moderate rent. Address box 5,722 Post office.

FULL OR PARTIALLY FURNISHED HOUSE, ELIGIbly located, wanted, until fall or for the year; would not object to board owner's family. Address G., box 146 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, A FLOOR OR Part of a House, within ten minutes' walk of the Astor Houses; location and surroundings immaterial. Address, with terms and particulars, J. B., box 2,9 Herald office.

WANTED—FURNISHED HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY, before May 1, for six months or a year, for a small family of adults; must be easy of access, not over twenty miles from the city and rent moderate; full particulars required. Address P., box 5,465 New York Post office.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF THREE ADULTS, A Parlor Floor and Kitchen, partially furnished; rent $30 per month. References exchanged. Address T. A. G., box 187 Herald office.

WANTED—A COUNTRY PLACE FOR THE SUMmer; furnished House, with grounds, garden and stable. Address S., box 6,703 New York Post office.

WANTED—ON THE LINE OF NEW JERSEY CENtral Railroad, comfortable House of 8 or 9 rooms, with some ground for garden; rent must be moderate. Address with full particulars, A. F. B., box 1,818 New York Post office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND DAUGHter, aged 8 years, part of a House, from 4 to 7 rooms; best references required and given. Address, giving location and price, R. A. P., box 1,018 Post office.

WANTED—ON THE WEST SIDE, ABOUT THREE Rooms, by a gentleman, wife and one child, 4 years old; rent not to exceed $18 per month. Address B. V. D., care box 5,112 New York Post office.

WANTED—EITHER A LARGE TWO STORY AND attic or a three story house; rent not to exceed $1,500 per annum; where possession can be had immediately. Address LAWRENCE, Herald office.

WANTED—A PLACE IN THE COUNTRY FOR SIX months; house furnished and stable; within an hour's ride of the city. Address box 2,243 Post office.

WANTED—BY A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY (ONLY child being an infant), a fully furnished Cottage, with grounds, well situated, shade trees, &c., from the 1st of June until 1st of November; satisfactory and best references given; must be in a village on the line of a railroad; easy access to the city. Address box 2,325 New York Post office, with every and full particulars. No others noticed.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF FOUR PERSONS, WITHout children, a comfortable modern Dwelling House of ten or twelve rooms, with yard and stable for four horses; situation to be somewhere between Forty-fifth and Sixtieth streets, near Fifth or Sixth avenues; rent from $1,000 to $1,500 per annum. Address A. A. S., box 591 New York Post office.

WANTED—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, WITHOUT board, for a gentleman, with people who are not inquisitive, between Fourth and Seventh avenues and Fourth and Twentieth streets. Address, stating terms, location, &c., J. A. K., Herald office.

WANTED—TO RENT, A DESIRABLE, WELL FURnished House, in a good location, about fourteen rooms, one hour from city. Reply promptly.
SIEGEL, BACHE & CO., 171 Broadway.

WANTED—A HOUSE, WITH MODERN IMPROVEments, below Thirty-fifth street. Rent $1,200. Owners only need apply at 176 Broadway, room 21.

WANTED—SECOND AND PART OF THIRD STORY of a house; about seven rooms, with all the conveniences; on the west side, between Fifteenth street and Thirtieth street; rent not to exceed $550; for a family of two. Address for two days W. J. D. L., Herald office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, FOR HOUSEKEEPING, six unfurnished Rooms in private house (any respectable quarter), rent not exceeding $35 per month; satisfactory references given. Address AMERICAN, Herald office.

WANTED TO RENT—BY A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, A House in a good neighborhood; must have about fifteen rooms, with modern improvements; in this city, not above Sixty-fifth street; rent not over $1,000. Address B. C., Herald office.

WANTED TO RENT—WITH PRIVILEGE OF PURchasing, a Country House, furnished, with about ten acres of ground, within two hours' distance from city by rail or boat; must be cheap. Address D. F., Herald office.

MILK AND CREAM.

N. D. WOODHULL, PRODUCER OF AND DEALER in Orange county Milk and Cream. Hotels, Restaurants and ice cream saloons supplied by our wagons from Prospect Park to Harlem river. Cream well packed in ice shipped to all points from Washington to Boston. We have regular customers in Baltimore, Washington, Albany and Troy.

Principal office, Nos. 20, 22 and 24 North Moore street, New York. Branch office corner Adams street and Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

COOPER UNION FREE LECTURES FOR THE PEOple.—The fourteenth lecture will be delivered in the great hall this (Saturday) evening, at 8 o'clock, by Charles C. Perkins, Esq., on "Art Education in the United States." Admission free. ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

IMPORTANT LECTURES TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, ON interesting, invaluable and scientific subjects, showing how to live and what we live for, are delivered daily at the New York Museum of Anatomy. Those unable to attend can receive a copy by forwarding 25 cents to the Secretary, 618 Broadway.

CLOTHING.

AT H. ROSENTHAL'S, 51 THIRD AVENUE, NEAR Tenth street (formerly 253 Bowery)—Ladies and gentlemen can obtain the highest value for cast off Clothing, Carpets, &c., by calling or addressing. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Rosenthal.

AT S. MISH'S, 137 THIRD AVENUE, LADIES AND gentlemen can receive the highest prices for cast-off Clothing and Carpets by calling or addressing. Ladies attended by Mrs. Mish.

ATTENTION.—LADIES AND GENTS CAN RECEIVE 50 per cent more for their cast off Clothing, Carpets, Furniture, &c., by calling on or addressing J. ANHALT, 178 Seventh avenue. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Anhalt.

FINANCIAL.

A.—A.—A.—MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT TO corporations doing business in New York.
BELLAMY & STRATTON, No. 5½ Pine street.

G. L. WILLARD & CO., 5½ PINE STREET, WILL purchase approved First and Second Mortgages and make Loans on good securities. Principals only treated with.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST ON the bonds and stocks of the city and county of New York due May 1, 1870, will be paid Monday, May 2, by Peter B. Sweeny, Esq., Chamberlain of the city, at his office in the new Court House.

The transfer books will be closed Friday, April 1, 1870.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, March 23, 1870.

I WANT TO LOAN $13,000 FOR TEN YEARS ON FIRST class, very amply improved Real Estate in New York city. T. BENTLEY, 11 Court street, Brooklyn, room 41.

IRON MINE FOR SALE—OR MAJORITY INTEREST; exceedingly desirable for character and location. Address New Jersey, Herald office.

MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE APRIL 15 WILL draw interest from April 1.
EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
568 Sixth avenue, Booth's Theatre.
WM. M. GILES, President.
H. K. THURBER, HUGH MURRAY, } Vice Presidents.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS OF THE CITY OF BURlington, Iowa.—The undersigned, Chairman of the Board of Commissioners appointed to compromise and adjust the city indebtedness, is now prepared to exchange new bonds running twenty-five years, bearing six per cent interest per annum, interest payable semi-annually in the city of New York, for old Bonds and accrued interest at par, in accordance with an arrangement made with bondholders. The new Bonds being issued under the provisions of the "Enabling act" of the State, sanctioned by a vote of the citizens, their validity is unquestioned. An ordinance having been adopted by the City Council which provides for a sinking fund and the payment of interest, the ultimate extinction of the bonds and the prompt payment of interest is guaranteed.

Any holders of old Bonds and Coupons may send them for exchange to the undersigned or to the First National or National State Bank of Burlington, Iowa, who will make the exchange and return the new bonds without expense to the holders. WM. BELL, Mayor City Burlington, Iowa.

P. HASTINGS, BANKER (REMOVED TO 25 PINE street, New York), buys and sells Commercial Paper, Gold, Government Securities, Stocks and Bonds of any description; city, State, railroad and miscellaneous loans negotiated. Drafts for sale on London, Paris, &c.

SEE EVENING TELEGRAM

TO-DAY.

CELEBRATION OF THE

FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

A DARK DAY'S REJOICING,

ILLUMINATED AND ILLUSTRATED.

SEE THE ONLY CORRECT ACCOUNT OF THE

PROCESSION OF YESTERDAY,

HUMOROUSLY ILLUSTRATED, IN TO-DAY'S

TELEGRAM.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, NEW YORK, April 7, 1870.—Preferred Stock.—Books for subscriptions to the Preferred Stock of the Quicksilver Mining Company will be closed at the company's office, No. 13 Nassau street, on Monday, April 18, at 3 o'clock P. M. By order.
J. E. RANDOL, Secretary.

WANTED TO BORROW—$500 OR $800, FOR SIX OR twelve months, for which a liberal bonus and interest will be paid and a life insurance policy will be given as security; other security given if required. Address INTEREST, Herald office.

$8,500. $5,000, $3,000, AND OTHER AMOUNTS TO loan upon improved New York property. Mortgages bought and sold.
HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

$15,000 WANTED.—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN can connect himself with first class parties in a new business, commenced January 1, this year; the business is covered by patents and is a great staple. Profits very large. Money wanted to finish the works commenced. This is a chance seldom met with. Inquire at 44 East Twenty-third street, at the office of the Texas Beef Preserving Co.
GEO. H. MONROE, President.

$15,000 TO LOAN—ON FIRST CLASS PROPERTY as first mortgage.
W. S. SMITH, 53 Pine street.

$180,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ON New York Property; First and Second Mortgages cashed at lowest market rates.
BELLAMY & STRATTON, No. 5½ Pine street.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, UP stairs—The highest cash advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c., or the same bought at 77 Bleecker street, north side.

AT 1,270 BROADWAY, BETWEEN THIRTY-SECOND and Thirty-third streets, up stairs.—Money loaned on personal property of every description. Same bought and sold. WM. A. GLOVER.

AT HYMAN'S, 658 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND street.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds and Watches, Silverware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

AT 66 NASSAU STREET, ROOM NO. 3—THE HIGHEST prices are paid for Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, &c., and liberal advances made on the same.
A. HONIGMAN, Broker.

AT WOLF BROTHERS', 559 BROADWAY, FORMERLY of Brooklyn—Money liberally advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, more particularly on Pianos. Business strictly confidential. Same bought and sold.

AT THE JEWELRY STORE, 723 BROADWAY, UNDER the New York Hotel—The highest prices paid for Diamonds, Watches, old Gold and Silver, Laces, Camel's Hair Shawls, &c. The same sold. LYNCH'S.

AMERICAN BANKING AND LOAN OFFICE.—Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry bought and sold; advances made; private parlor for ladies.
C. D. FAVOR & CO., 651 Broadway, corner of 23d st.

AT 147 FOURTH AVENUE, BETWEEN THIRTEENTH and Fourteenth streets—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c. Aqui se habla Español y Francés. C. BRODY.

BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON STREET (KNOX'S Building)—Business established fifteen years.—NEWMAN LEOPOLD buys, sells or advances liberally on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Life Policies, Merchandise and other Securities negotiated for.

39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.—Liberal advances made on diamonds, watches, jewelry and all kinds of merchandise. The same bought and sold. HAYMAN LEOPOLD, room No. 1.

913 BROADWAY, NEAR TWENTIETH STREET, UP stairs.—Money advanced on Watches, Diamonds, Silverware, Laces, Shawls, &c.; same bought. Office hours from 9 to 5 o'clock. A. G. BERTS.

EUROPE.

GUERLAIN, 15 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.
Ambrosial Cream for Shaving.
Fashionable Perfumes for the handkerchief.
Eau Lustrale for the Hair.
Eau de Cologne (preparation speciale).

MEDICAL.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY without mercury. Manhood restored. Office very private. Dr. HARRISON, 177 Bleecker street.

A SPECIALTY.—DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF N. Y. University Medical College and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted as usual on private diseases. Office, 20 Centre street, near Chambers. N. B.—No fee unless cured.

A GREAT AND SURE REMEDY FOR MARRIED ladies.—The Portuguese Female Pills always give immediate relief, being specially prepared for married ladies. A lady writes:—These pills relieved me in one day, without inconvenience, like magic. Price $5. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, office 129 Liberty street, or sent by mail.

MME. VAN BUSKIRK, PHYSICIAN, NEVER fails to cure all female complaints. Elegant rooms for nursing. 42 St. Mark's place. Consultation free.

LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. H. D. GRINDLE, PROfessor of Midwifery, over 20 years' successful practice in this city, guarantees certain relief to ladies, with or without medicine. Sure relief to the most anxious patient in 24 hours. Residence 129 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue. Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

A.—MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 129 West Twenty-sixth street, guarantees relief to all female complaints. Pleasant rooms for nursing.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY (Dr. EVANS, 94 Chatham street), without mercury. Dr. Evans' magic Invigorators; lost manhood restored.

A.—LADIES IN TROUBLE GUARANTEED IMMEDIATE relief. No pay (until perfectly cured). Dr. ASCHER, No. 3 Amity place (Laurens street).

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES TREATED SCIENTIFICALly, without mercury; manhood effectually and radically cured; warranted; consultation free.
Dr. FRANKLIN, 161 Bleecker street.

AT ONE VISIT LADIES IN TROUBLE ARE RELieved safely. 55 West Fourth street, near Broadway. Mme. and Dr. DION.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR LADIES IN TROUBLE AT one interview by Dr. and Mme. CLARK, No. 16 Amity street, near Broadway.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED LADIES, WITH or without medicine, by Madame RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East Fifty-second street, first door from Fifth avenue, and at druggists, 152 Greenwich street, or sent by mail. Caution.—All others are counterfeit.

CERTAIN CURE FOR LADIES IN TROUBLE (DR. EVANS, 94 Chatham street), with or without medicine. His powerful, safe monthly Pills and Compound, $5.

DR. COOPER, 14 DUANE STREET, CAN BE CONsulted on private diseases; thirty-four years' practice enables him to make perfect cures or no charges made.

DR. HUNTER, 56 BOND STREET, ONE DOOR FROM Bowery (late of and nearly 40 years at No. 8 Division street)—Cures worst cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine $5.

DR. BARROW'S SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT FOR the cure of diseases of a private nature; thirty years' practice. 52 Livingston street, Brooklyn, from 11 to 2 or from 4 to 8.

GENTLEMEN REQUIRING TREATMENT FOR PRIVATE diseases without loss of time should consult Dr. CLARK, No. 10 Amity street, near Broadway.

GREAT BENEFACTOR TO LADIES.—DR. EVANS, 94 Chatham street; his powerful medicines, safe and unfailing, $5; also gentlemen treated; private diseases cured.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DR. AND MADAME DUBOIS (25 years' practice) guarantee certain relief to married ladies, with or without medicine, at one interview. Female restorative $5. Patients from a distance provided with Board, nursing, &c. Electricity scientifically applied. No. 156 East Twenty-eighth street, near Third avenue.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Corner of Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue.
JAMES FISK, Jr. ..... Proprietor
JOHN F. COLE ..... Manager
THE POPULAR FAMILY RESORT.
THE LADIES' REUNION.
THE CHILDREN'S DELIGHT.
AMUSEMENT FOR OLD AND YOUNG.

TO-DAY AT 1. TO-NIGHT AT 8.
TO-DAY AT 2. TO-NIGHT AT 8.
TO-DAY AT 2. TO-NIGHT AT 8.
TO-DAY AT 2. TO-NIGHT AT 8.
TO-DAY AT 2. TO-NIGHT AT 8.
TO-DAY AT 2. TO-NIGHT AT 8.
TO-DAY AT 2. TO-NIGHT AT 8.

The great dramatic event of the age, the
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS.
witnessed from February 7 to April 9 (64 representations) by upwards of 184,000
delighted visitors, being the largest audiences ever assembled in a place of amusement in the same number of consecutive nights.
THE LARGEST, FINEST AND MOST COMPLETE BALLET TROUPE
ever combined in one organization.
TEN PREMIERES.
SIX SECONDES.
TWENTY-FIVE CORYPHEES.
DEMON CANCAN. THE GREAT AJAX.
GRAND SPANISH BALLET.
CELEBRATED BELL BALLET.
UNE NUIT A LA MABILLE.
GREAT SNAKE BALLET.
BEAUTIFUL SCARF DANCE.
TERPSICHOREAN AEROSTATICS.
GRAND TRANSFORMATION.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
Seats secured ten days in advance at the box office, also at Schirmer's music store, 701 Broadway, and Erie Railway ticket office, corner Twenty-third street and Broadway.
ANOTHER SENSATION.
A new, complete and genuine
SPANISH BALLET TROUPE,
will shortly arrive in the United States and make their first appearance at this theatre.

STEINWAY HALL.—PATTI MATINEE TO-DAY AT 1.
MISS CARLOTTA PATTI'S FAREWELL MATINEE,
THIS (SATURDAY), AT 1 P. M.
Miss Carlotta Patti will be assisted by RITTER, SARASARTE, SQUIRES, FERRANTI, HERMANNS.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Musical Director.
Admission (including reserved seats) $1.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
To avoid the rush at the door at the matinee ladies should purchase their tickets previous to the concert at the Hall; also 701 and 114 Broadway.
TO-MORROW (Sunday), April 10, at 8 P. M.,
GRAND SACRED AND MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT.
Miss Patti will be assisted by all the great artistes, and first appearance of the distinguished contralto,
Miss CLARA PERL.
Admission $1. Reserved seats 50 cents extra. Admission to matinee, including reserved seats, $1.
Seats now at the Hall; also 701 and 114 Broadway.

514—THEATRE COMIQUE.
Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas.
R. W. Butler & E. G. Gilmore.....Managers and Proprietors
A MONSTER, NOVEL AND VARIED PROGRAMME.
Pre-eminence of ability most fully established.
THE STAR TROUPE OF THE WORLD.
COMIQUE. MATINEE. COMIQUE.
COMIQUE. MATINEE. COMIQUE.
COMIQUE. MATINEE. COMIQUE.
COMIQUE. MATINEE. COMIQUE.
at 2½ o'clock.
CHILDREN HALF PRICE.
ALL THE GREAT TROUPE WILL APPEAR.
J. C. STEWART. LEW SIMMONS.
MASTER BARNEY. GEO. H. COES.
THE MAN IN BLACK.
THE GRAND BALLET TROUPE.
See small bills. A splendid programme.
Afternoon, doors open at 1; curtain rises at 2½. Evening performance commences at 7½.
Box office open daily. Seats secured six days in advance.

BOOTH'S THEATRE,
Twenty-third street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE ENGAGEMENT
and
LAST NIGHTS OF
EDWIN BOOTH
as
MACBETH,
in Shakspeare's sublime Tragedy of that name.
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
CLAUDE MELNOTTE MATINEE,
TO-DAY (SATURDAY) at 1.
ON MONDAY, APRIL 18,
Mr. JOHN S. CLARKE
will make his FIRST APPEARANCE in New York
in five years,
in the characters of
MAJOR WELLINGTON DE BOOTS
and
TOODLES,
performed by him 200 times in this city.
Seats secured TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE, at the Box Office of the theatre, or at its Branch Ticket Office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., 711 Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
In compliance with numerous applications at the Box Office for a
LADY OF LYONS MATINEE
before the termination of the engagement of
EDWIN BOOTH,
he will appear as
CLAUDE MELNOTTE
ON SATURDAY NEXT, APRIL 9, AT 1 O'CLOCK.
SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 9,
EDWIN BOOTH.....as.....MACBETH

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 BOWERY.
JOHNNY THOMPSON MATINEE TO-DAY, AT 2½
JOHNNY THOMPSON MATINEE TO-DAY,
JOHNNY THOMPSON MATINEE TO-DAY,
JOHNNY THOMPSON IN SIX CHANGES.
TONY PASTOR IN LOCAL LYRICS.
JOHN DENSER AS THE GORILLA.
JENNIE BENSON IN HIBERNIAN SONGS.
FRANK KERES AS CUPID THE STUPID.
The gloriously funny comic Drama, entitled,
A DUTCHMAN'S DIFFICULTIES.
A DUTCHMAN'S DIFFICULTIES.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2½
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 7½

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
720 Broadway.
THE RUSH UNABATED. SECURE YOUR SEATS.
JOHNNY HARP AND ADD EVMAN,
the two great Comedians of the age, in
BRUISED AND CURED
AND AM U LET.
LEON AS FASHIONABLE KATE.
Positively the last of eight representations of
CHING CHOW HI.

STEINWAY HALL.—APRIL 12, AT 8 P. M., CONCERT by the YALE COLLEGE GLEE CLUB.
Tickets $1, including reserved seat. For sale at the Hall and at 114 Broadway.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
114 BROADWAY.
RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES.

PIANOFORTES.

A.—"BARNES'" PIANOFORTES ARE SUPERIOR IN tone, finer in finish and more durable than any other manufactured, for which they were awar

THE HERO'S OBSEQUIES.

The Nation Honoring Her Illustrious Dead.

Last Sad Rites to the Remains of General Thomas.

Imposing and Impressive Ceremonies.

Grand Gathering of the Country's Representatives.

Comrades-in-Arms at the Tomb of the Great Commander.

TROY, N. Y., April 8, 1870.

If the meed he earned while in life was slow to come and tardily acknowledged, it cannot be said that when he became insensible forever to the breath either of praise or censure the dead hero, General Thomas, was forgotten. The republic may well feel proud of the honors paid to his remains to-day. The funeral procession which defiled through the streets of Troy at noon, and in slow and solemn music beat its measured way to Oakwood Cemetery, had all the elements in it which represent a great national tribute to departed worth. Other such sad mementoes of popular feeling and regard may have been on a scale of greater display, but none was ever more thoroughly representative of an entire country's grief, none more heartfelt, none so utterly devoid of hollow pomp and counterfeit sorrow.

THE HERO'S TRIBUTE.

The day opened with a cloudless sky and with the balmy breath and life-giving freshness of spring. It might have been more in consonance with the mood of thought which made men deplore the sharp, unseen blow which carried off one whose great character was only just growing to be understood, that the sky should be draped in mourning, and that the heavy clouds should rain down tears of sympathy. But better the philosophy that mitigates affliction, and better in the bright sunlight to think of the departed hero, with the cheerful thought that after his great work was well and fairly done, after writing his record in imperishable letters on the scroll of fame, he has been laid by loving hands to rest, and his memory remains enshrined forever in the hearts of his countrymen.

The President, the Secretary of the Treasury, the War Minister, the Attorney and Postmaster Generals, General Sherman, the Congressional delegation, representatives of the armies of the United States, the Governor and Legislature of the State, citizens and dignitaries of all ranks and positions in life were present to testify the nation's sense of the loss sustained in the death of the gallant Thomas.

HOW TROY LOOKED AND FELT.

From an early hour this morning the town exhibited indications of something unusual being about to occur. Troy, usually so quiet and prosy, appeared roused into a condition of abnormal activity. At half-past six the boat from New York drew up at the pier, near River street, and discharged over 1,000 passengers, 600 of whom were soldiers belonging to the New York garrison. At a little after seven the train from New York brought a host of disembarking people, foremost of whom was General Grant. At half-past ten another train entered the depot bearing Governor Hoffman and staff and all the State officers and both Houses of the Legislature, making a cavalcade of almost endless length. Getting breakfast at the Troy House in the early morning was a hard matter enough, but seeking dinner at the time when the procession broke up in the vicinity of four o'clock, was more than enough to shake the patience of Job.

THE BUSTLE OF THE MORNING.

The country people, ever eager for anything that promises to make an imposing show, swarmed into town before ten and lined the sidewalks for several miles. All were well dressed. Some of the women were overdressed, but the good motive which animated them counterbalanced their departure from the rules of taste. The bustle in the hotels, where mighty men with big mustaches, portentous epaulettes and clanking spurs jostled portly aldermen and reverend Senators was something to set the country mad crazy. "Who is this?" and "Who is that?" were interrogatories bandied out at the sight of anybody who bore any resemblance to any penny print in Water colors preceding to be a likeness of the great Ulysses or the renowned Tecumseh. Order prevailed everywhere. Some little jostling occurred in the neighborhood of the hotel, when an awkward company of cavalry, calling themselves regulars, but more like Sashi Bazouks, drew up to take position. From the time the line began to form, at nine o'clock, a constant roll of muffled drums was kept up till the procession moved. The military arrangements being in charge of the veteran General McDowell, aided by Sherman, who arrived the previous evening, every confidence was entertained that no hitch was likely to occur.

DEPTH OF THIS POPULAR SORROW.

But take all the military pomp away, dispense with the aesthetic aids of martial music and organ, flags draped in mourning, and still the funeral as it passed through the streets, lined as they were from end to end with the emblem of grief and desolation, would have produced the same profound emotion that stirred this community to-day.

MOURNING TO EXTRAVAGANCE.

Around the corner from the Troy House is a new and massive pile of building surmounted by a Mansard roof. The first floor is occupied by dry goods and other stores, the upper floors by lawyers and insurance offices. Over the immense front of this structure to-day, between every window, from Mansard roof to plate glass front, floated something like a thousand yards of real crape. This, perhaps, was the most unprecedented display ever witnessed on any occasion of a like character. All the public buildings had mourning devices in white and black, and there were few houses along the entire route that failed to show some outward mark of respect to the memory of the dead soldier. Off the line of the procession the same might be said; in fact, except those who were too poor to afford it, all endeavored to have a share in testifying their regard for the memory of the finest Union soldier of the war, the one who wore the flower of a blameless life through good and evil report, in success as well as in adversity.

THE PRESIDENT HOLDS A RECEPTION.

At ten o'clock it was arranged that President Grant should give a reception at the house of Mr. J. M. Francis. It was a simple affair, confined entirely, as was proper, to gentlemen. The President was assisted in receiving by Senator Fenton, Generals Porter and Dent and Secretaries Boutwell and Creswell. The Congressional delegation, the members of the New York Legislature, members of the Common Council, of the judiciary, army and militia officers, together with many private citizens, called in the hour and a half allotted to the reception. Grant was, perhaps, less gracious than usual. Anyhow, he wore no smile upon his iron-cast countenance, and went through the operation of shaking hands with more than his customary look of martyrdom.

THE HERO'S BIER.

In the morning about ten o'clock several persons who were entitled to admission paid a visit to the church, where the remains of the General were laid out in state. The expression "state" exaggerates the simplicity of manner in which the casket on its lowly bier lay exposed to view in the vestibule of the church. Above it four Union flags were drawn from a point in the groined roof of the vestibule to the pillars at either side, and this formed the simple catafalque. The casket, raised a few feet above the floor, was buried in a lavish profusion of ivy, evergreens and immortelles. White flowers wove into a wreath were at the head, connecting with a cross and star in the centre, and ending with another wreath at the foot. Around the edge of the coffin extended a fine border of evergreens, interspersed with small, delicate white flowers, native to the valleys of California. The immortelles which excited such very general admiration were presented by some ladies of Cleveland. A guard of light artillery soldiers, wearing crape on the left arm, stationed themselves in the vicinity of the remains at a deep patient, silent watch in the sombre light that entered through the high and deep-stained gothic windows. Two ladies sat alone inside the vestibule, sewing, with loving fingers, mourning badges for the men. The church was all empty, but outside crowds of people quickly gathered and filled the neighboring streets long before the religious ceremonies began. When the delegated representatives arrived,

THE SCENE IN THE CHURCH

was very impressive. The chancel and choir were draped in mourning. On either side the former a branching candelabra threw a softened light on the emblems of mourning covering the chancel railing and reader's desk. In three front pews of the centre aisle sat the near relatives of the deceased, Mr. Lewis Southwick, Mrs. Southwick, Charles, Thomas and Joseph Tillinghast, Major McDonald, and Mrs. Colonel Wm. G. Willard. All were dressed in deep mourning. To the right of the chancel the members of both Houses; New York Legislature had an entire row of pews assigned them, and to the left various local delegations from the Common Councils, the colleges, the societies of the town, the Masonic lodges and the Grand Army of the Republic. The centre aisle was devoted to the generals and officers of the army, the Congressional delegation and civic dignitaries from various parts of the country. The *tout ensemble* had an imposing effect. It was a gathering of great name, of men long familiar to the nation in arms, statesmanship, oratory, politics, literature, science and art. Few such assemblages ever honored so humble a city as Troy in many long years.

OUTSIDE THE CHURCH.

A third street in front of the church nine companies of regular soldiers were drawn up in double ranks of regulars, light blue great overcoats and fine. They were there when we turned back. The line of the church with the scarlet inside of the church entrance and a passage space between them and the street was kept clear to allow free egress for those who were privileged to attend the ceremony. A large body of police aided the soldiers. The crowd outside this barrier kept increasing from eleven o'clock till noon, when third street and the adjoining thoroughfares were fairly blocked up with people of all ages and conditions in life. The church was no room for others than those in a representative capacity.

THE PRESIDENT IN CHURCH.

President Grant occupied on the outside the second pew from the front, with General Sherman on the inside and Secretary Belknap in the middle. The President arrived at a quarter to twelve, and was at once shown to his pew. He was dressed in black and looked rather sad and careworn. At ten minutes to twelve Bishop Doane, preceded by eleven assisting clergymen in white surplices, ascended from the sacristy in the basement and entered the chancel, where each in turn took the seat assigned him. The galleries at either side were lined by people, mostly clad in mourning, and the choir was thronged by the two score choristers engaged for the occasion, together with the members of the West Point band.

The dirge, Handel's "Samson", was sung by the choir, the whole congregation standing. When the music ceased the clergy, two by two, proceeded to the vestibule, followed by the pall-bearers, composed of eight general officers, headed by Generals Schofield and Meade. From the vestibule the coffin was carried by the escort to the chancel.

The usual prayers of the Episcopal service were read, the band played a solemn air and the choir sung a farewell hymn:—

Bring the laurels, bring the bays,
Strew the hearse and strew the ways;
Glorious hero, may ay grave
Peace and honor ever have!

Amid the solemn peals of the organ the remains were borne from the church and placed in the hearse, followed in regular order by the mourners, President, members of the Cabinet, members of Congress, officers of the army and navy and State authorities.

THE DISTINGUISHED IN ATTENDANCE.

Among them were President Grant, Generals Dent Porter, Belknap, Robeson, Postmaster General Creswell, Senators Fenton, Wilson, Warner, Cameron Frelinghuysen, General Franklin, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, together with Representatives Sloan, Logan, Garfield, C. C. Washburn, Stokes, Randall, Banks and N. G. Ordway, Sergeant-at-Arms; Generals Schofield, Roberts, Love, McKee, Barrett, Pitcher, Fullerton, Foster, Rice, DePeyster, Barnum, Taylor, Abbott, Marshall, Baine, Newton and Granger, Mr. Horace Capron, Commissioner of Agriculture.

General G. Meade, General D. B. Sackett, General Stewart Van Vliet, Colonel H. J. Hodges, Colonel J. F. Rudd, Colonel A. G. Wildrick, Colonel George Meade, Dr. George Neil, Captain H. J. Farnsworth, of the United States Army; W. S. Starring, of the Seventh Infantry, West Point; J. M. Marshall, of the Twenty-second Infantry, West Point, and C. M. Rockfellow, of the United States Army; Governor Hoffman and staff, Lieutenant Colonel Beach, Lieutenant Governor Woodruff, General Joe Hooker, General Heintzelman, General Sherman, General McDowell.

Immediately after leaving the church the procession moved in the following order:—

Captain Schwartzman's Cavalry, of Albany.
General Woodhull, commanding Third division N. G., and staff.
Twenty-fifth regiment, of Albany, Colonel Friedlander.
Police, under command of Captain Cary.
Sullivan's Band.
Tenth regiment, Albany, Colonel Farnsworth.
Dorning's Band, of Troy.
Twenty-fourth regiment, Colonel Steenberg.
Battery B, Captain Scott.
Bennington Band.
Losher's Zouaves.
Utica Veteran Zouaves.
Utica Citizens' Corps, Colonel Davies.
Albany Burgesses Corps, Captain Taylor.
General Brannan, commanding regular troops.
West Point Band.
First Artillery Band.
Company A, permanent party, Fort Columbus.
Company M, First Artillery.
Company D, First Artillery.
Company A, United States Engineers.
Company C, United States Engineers.
The clergy in carriages.
Bishop Doane and Drs. Colt and Tucker.

HEARSE.

Followed by the General's horse and flanked by detail of Arsenal soldiers.
The pall bearers.
President Grant and Cabinet.
General Sherman, Secretary Creswell and Commodore Alden.
Generals Dent and Porter, of President's staff
Mourners.
Army officers.
Officers of the Society of Cumberland
General Alden, Marshal and staff.
Major General McDowell and staff.
Band of West Point.
Band of Governor's Island.
Senate Committee, comprising Senators Wilson, Fenton and others.
Committee of House of Representatives, including Generals Logan, Banks and others.
Governor Hoffman and Staff.
The Legislature of the State.
Generals Underwood and Holbrook.
Citizens of Indiana.
Generals Brannan and Avery.
Mayor and Common Council of Albany.
General Meade's staff.
Officers of the Volunteer Army.
Common Council of Troy.

AT THE CEMETERY.

Arrived at Oakwood Cemetery the militia and local military organizations drew up to the right of the road and presented arms. The battalion of regulars composing the firing party and the rest of the procession entered the cemetery gate. Around the vault, where the earthly resting place of the departed evermore shall be till time dissolves in eternity, the companions of his glory gathered, and thick and trooping the memories must have come to the minds of many there of those terrible and familiar battles where the blood of kinsmen flowed in rivers. The customary burial service was read, and then, at the word of command, three hundred soldiers, drawn up in the straightest alignment, fired in measured succession three musketry volleys. Every head was uncovered as the signal was given to close the vault. Sad faces were numerous in the dense throng of military men who stood in reverent attitude before the tomb which contained all that was mortal of their old and well tried comrade. The grave of the dead hero stands near the brow of the hill overlooking the beautiful valley of Cohoes and the silvery sweeping Hudson. The view is magnificent. Looking out from between the trees the eye wanders over a vast area of varied and cultivated scenery. In this broad land no grander resting place for the illustrious dead could be found, and there let him rest, with the circlet of eternal hills around him in the bosom of the great Empire State, proud to be the custodian of his remains and proud to claim him as the brightest star in the galaxy of her adopted children.

MRS. GENERAL THOMAS

was not present at the funeral. She is now *en route* from San Francisco, and will arrive here probably to-morrow. She attended the funeral services proper, which were held at San Francisco before the departure of the remains for the East.

THE RETURN OF THE MILITARY.

Coming back from the cemetery the military found the streets and sidewalks thronged with an awaiting multitude through which, with some little difficulty, they made their way to the centre of the town. Every young girl in and around Troy seemed to have dressed for the occasion and sallied out to witness the pageant. At the Hudson River Railroad depot an immense assembly awaited the trains going south. About a quarter past four General Grant, accompanied by Mrs. McDowell and a little fair haired girl of four or five years, entered the ladies' waiting room, and in a few moments afterwards started for the drawing room coach attached to the twenty minutes past four train. A rush of rude and curious people was instantly formed in the wake of the President, and as he tore himself through the opening leading to the platform the little girl he was leading was actually knocked down and trampled in the barbarous eagerness of the crowd to get a look at the features of Ulysses. Fortunately nothing serious happened the little girl beyond the loss of her hat. The President climbed over the platform of the car in front of him and took refuge in a drawing room coach attached to a train on the other side. Here the clamorous cheers of the crowd drew him out on the platform, where he simply bowed and retired.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR WOODFORD'S ORATION

in the evening, at the Troy Club, was eminent for its beauty of diction and happy expression of regard and admiration for the great deceased.

Honors to the Departed Hero.

In respect to the memory of the distinguished patriot soldier, who was yesterday interred at Troy, all the flags of the city were hoisted at half mast. The government buildings wore the usual insignia of sorrow in drooped banners, and many of the commercial houses were similarly decorated.

Memorial Services in Chicago in Honor of General Thomas.

CHICAGO, April 8, 1870.

The memorial services in honor of the late General Thomas drew an immense crowd to Farwell Hall to-night. The services were of a solemn and impressive character, and consisted of a dirge, a memorial hymn, prayer by Right Reverend Bishop Whitehouse and an address by Governor Palmer.

JOURNALISTIC NOTES.

Vallandigham has sold out his interest in the Dayton (Ohio) *Ledger* to John G. Doren.

A Western paper heads its personal references to women "sixteenth amendments."

Mr. Swain, who is about to start a new penny paper in Philadelphia, has been admitted to the Associated Press in consideration of a bonus of $6,000.

Henry Ward Beecher edits the *Church Union*. Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher is to edit a domestic department in it, and Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe is to write a serial story for it.

Quite a general movement is going on among Pennsylvania and Ohio papers. J. R. Graham retires from the Erie *Gazette*, N. Bailey leaves the Painesville *Telegraph* for a Presbyterian pastorship in Warren, and C. B. Flood withdraws from the Columbus *Statesman*, leaving the editorial charge of that paper in the hands of Mr. J. B. Mills, late of the Pittsburg *Dispatch*. Simultaneously the *Herald* of that city is about to appear in a new dress, and the Columbus *State Journal* is greatly enlarged and improved.

CUSTOM HOUSE HANGERS-ON.

How the Understrappers Fleece the People and the Government.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

It has occurred to me that in your well directed efforts to ameliorate the condition of society by showing up, through the columns of your widely read journal, the evils arising out of imperfections in our laws, and in many instances the maladministration of them, that you would no doubt give space for a cursory review of the inner workings of some of our government institutions, as from those circles it is presumed that all the rings of lesser magnitude radiate, spreading their influence to every quarter of the Union where Executive patronage is bestowed.

With this view permit me to call attention of your readers to the New York Custom House. This is generally supposed is the richest "plum" in the gift of the President, and is eagerly sought for by persons who have won for themselves honorable distinction either in the halls of legislation or in the commercial world.

To one of the latter class has the mantle of patronage been worthily bestowed—a gentleman who for half a century has been identified with the shipping interests of the port of New York as a successful merchant.

It may be reasonably inferred that such an important office would call forth all the energy of a vigorous intellect to cope with the various and intricate details of each particular department, and it is shown under the new *regime* that the present Collector, from his thorough knowledge of marine laws, is eminently fitted to direct and administer them for the interest of the merchant and the government. Yet errors will sometimes occur in the best regulated families, and a ventilation of them may correct the evil.

Each branch or bureau of the Custom House has a correlative bearing one to the other, each having a primary object, viz.:—The collection of revenues or duties due to the government upon the various imports and exports. To carry out the several details incident to their collection a large clerical force is necessarily employed, each one clothed with a certain amount of brief authority in the particular sphere of duty to which he may be assigned; brief it may be truly said, for with every change of administration the official guillotine is put in motion until the greed of each member of Congress or ward politician is satiated in replacing each sacrifice with a new "victim." The fabled story of the good old man and his donkey finds an apt illustration in the affairs of the Custom House, each faction clamoring for change and each intent on sinister motive in effecting the interests of his constituents. The evils arising out of this system are chargeable to our government, and so long as men are selected to fill the various government offices, without regard to their peculiar fitness or moral worth, so long will the offices cease to be sought for by men of intellectual capacity or sterling probity.

The temptations are manifold in this particular branch of the government service. For example, an importer intent on defrauding the government of the revenue due on his importations has only to approach the officer, through some indirect means, tender him a bribe (handsome, of course), and he winks at the fraud. Recent illustrations of gigantic fraud are familiar to your readers—in the "weight and classification of sugars"—the "cases of silks imported" as pearl buttons, by "Buchanan"—and the cases of more recent date, in which "silks were smuggled in French clocks." Those were cases where valuable considerations were bestowed on the discharging officers, and can it be wondered at that such frauds can have place, when, taking into consideration the insecure tenure of his office, poor pay, and his intuitive knowledge that he can secure some better position in the government service (if he is removed) through the Alderman of the ward, where he may have "voted early" and "voted often?"

The system of tendering gifts and the acceptance of them pervades nearly every branch of the customs department in this city, where the official can aid the importer or the smuggler by collusion. My assertion for these facts is fully corroborated by evidence now on file in the United States courts; yet in ninety and nine cases out of every hundred the public can know nothing of the minor cases of fraud or rather maladministration of the law which permits it. The courts take cognizance only of such cases as come before them, exceeding the sum of $300, the chances of a dividend (to the seizing officer) being so remote that the importer is advised to compromise the case by submitting the check to the Bureau of Rewards and Punishments, which is denominated the Tenth division.

This plum is then divided into four parts—the Collector, Surveyor, Naval Officer and Inspector—each receiving one-fourth of the net proceeds. To give coloring and legal effect to the division of the plum a report is sent to the Comptroller of Customs at Washington, where the case is enveloped in red tape and allowed to remain from six to twelve months; at the expiration of that time the award receives official sanction and a warrant for the four divides is sent to the Auditor's Bureau. If the inspector can obtain knowledge of the fact he is lucky; if not, he is informed that he can have the claim cashed at a reduction of twenty per cent. The poor man's mouth watering for the plum, or to share with his family, he relinquishes his claim, and a check signed by the "head centre of the ring," on the banking house of John J. Cisco & Co., is handed to him. If he needs more than he has a claim for he can mortgage his month's salary at the same percentage; but in such a case the twenty per cent may not appear usurious or unjust when it is considered that the "ring" runs the risk of the Inspector's removal on the 10th or 15th of the month, and greater caution is now exercised, as the removals are made at the rate of twenty every month. But when a doubt exists as to the latter case recourse is had to one in the "ring." From him it is ascertained the day when decapitation will take place, and it is known that the interests of the "ring" are likely to suffer a brief respite is obtained until the indebtedness is liquidated.

The officer's authority, in making seizures, should be exercised with that nice sense of discrimination that would enable him to judge whether it would be consistent with justice and right to make it, yet it is (with some) absolutely absurd to expect a nicety of sentiment or justice in them. Such commodities will not pay, and from this indiscriminate exercise of authority arise abuses of the most flagrant character. For example, a gentleman arriving from Havana, per steamship Eagle, furnished himself with two hundred choice cigars, one box of which he smoked or allowed his *companions du voyage* to do so; the other box he opened and kindly invited the officer to help himself to the weed, stating that they were of a choice brand. The inspector did as requested, but instead of accepting the gentleman's invitation in the literal sense, he took the whole box, and sent it to the Bureau of Rewards and Punishments, where the gentleman followed and received ninety-five cigars, after paying a trifle of duty.

This lack of discrimination extends to the inspectresses, where a nicer sense of delicacy is supposed to exist, but the same insatiate greed for dollars and cents shuts out the finer feelings and the coarser ones prevail.

One illustration will suffice, although the number can be multiplied. The Cella, from London to this port, arrived, bringing a number of steerage and cabin passengers. Among the latter was a lady of education and refinement, who, previous to embarkation, purchased a silk dress and had it cut by a dressmaker in London, but, not being quite finished, the lady, Mrs. ——, amused herself on the first day out by sewing the garment. On the second out the lady was so prostrated with sickness that sewing was out of the question. The stewardess informed her that the "female searchers" at New York would take her and dress to the Custom House. She indignantly spurned the idea, but, being ignorant of the "customs of the country," she concluded to take the advice of the stewardess, and fastened the skirts of the unfinished garment on to her person; but, alas! for human incredulity, the searcher came in the garb of her own sex, divested her of the unfinished garment and sent it to the Tenth division, where the books of that bureau will show the division of a few dollars to Tom, Dick, Harry and Jennie. What rendered this case peculiarly harrowing was the fact that Mrs. —— was bordering on the sphere of motherhood, and she reasonably looked for sympathy under those circumstances. But no. She was classed with Buchanan and others, who made a profession of smuggling, and had reduced it to a system.

The prairies of Illinois are represented as covered with water in many places, the result of the recent rains and melting snow. It will take many days of sunshine to make them fit for cultivation.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	5 31	Moon sets	morn 1 35
Sun sets	6 33	High water	morn 2 01

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL.

Steamer.	Sails	Destination.	Pier.
Columbia	April 9	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Antwerp	April 9	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Donau	April 9	Bremen	68 Broad st.
Idaho	April 12	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Atalanta	April 16	London	55 Broadway.
Ville de Paris	April 16	Havre	58 Broadway.
Europa	April 16	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of London	April 16	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Main	April 16	Bremen	68 Broad st.
City of Baltimore	April 19	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Nevada	April 20	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
New York	April 21	Bremen	68 Broad st.
India	April 23	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Washington	April 23	Liverpool	15 Broadway.

Weather Along the Coast.

APRIL 8—9 A. M.

Port.	Wind.	Weather.	Thermometer.
Port Hastings	S	Cloudy	46 above
Halifax	—	Clear	42 above
Boston	NW	Clear	53 above
New York	NW	Clear	54 above
Philadelphia	NW	Clear	50 above
Wilmington, Del	NW	Clear	51 above
Washington	NW	Clear	42 above
Fortress Monroe	NW	Clear	43 above
Richmond	N	Clear	43 above
Charleston	SSE	Clear	63 above
Savannah	E	Clear	63 above
Key West	E	Clear	75 above
Havana	NE	Clear	75 above

PORT OF NEW YORK, APRIL 8, 1870.

CLEARED.

Steamship Helvetia (Br), Grigg, Liverpool—National Steamship Co.
Steamship Camilla (Br), Peace, London—Rowland & Aspinwall.
Steamship Regulator, Brooks, Wilmington, NC—J Lorillard.
Ship Edward O'Brien, Oliver, Callao—Fabbri & Chauncey.
Bark Queen (Br), Berry, Liverpool—G Amsey.
Bark Marianna III (Port), Palha, Lisbon—L E Amsinck & Co.
Brig Balear (Br), Benson, Antigua—G Wessels.
Brig A W Goddard (Br), Randall, St John, NB—Stevens & Sons.
Schr Dragon (Br), Weeks, Barbados—E T Smith & Co.
Schr Laura (Br), DeMoverit, Port au Prince—Brett, Son & Co.
Schr Moonlight, Briggs, Mayaguez—M C Rodriguez & Co.
Schr J T Frazier, Madge, Baracoa—Younge, Smith & Co.
Schr Sandy Hook, Rogers, Corpus Christi—Baker & Dexter.
Schr Wm Tice, Tice, Richmond—N L McCready & Co.
Schr Isabel Alberto, Tooker, Baltimore—Van Brunt & Slaght.
Schr Mary M, Muncy, Newburyport—J A Stetson.
Schr Margie, McFadden, Portland—Brett, Son & Co.
Schr Zeyla, Crowell, Boston—S W Loud & Co.
Schr Onward, Gorham, Nantucket.
Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Main (NG), Von Oterendorp, Bremen March 26, and Southampton 29th, at 5 PM, with mdse and 700 passengers, to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at Sandy Hook at 5½ AM 8th. Took a southern route; passed the Banks of Newfoundland on the southern edge; saw no ice; had fine weather throughout the passage. April 7, at 1 PM, lat 40 35, lon 69, saw an American ship showing a blue and white vertical striped standard, steering W.

Steamship Atlanta (Br), Pinkham, London March 20, and Havre 23d, with mdse and 569 passengers, to Howland & Aspinwall. Had one weather and saw no ice. March 25, lat 49 07, lon 9 21, passed M S Monarch, bound E; 28th, lat 38 53, lon 14 45, brig White of Yarmouth, NS, bound W; April 5, lat 41 10, lon 62 05, an anchor steamer, bound E; 7th, 240 miles E of Sandy Hook, a Cunard steamer, bound E; same day, 180 miles E of Sandy Hook, ship Victoria, bound W; 8th, at 1 AM, 110 miles E of the Hook, a Cunard and Inman steamer, bound E.

Steamship Alleppo (Br), Browne, Liverpool and Queenstown via Boston, with mds to C G Francklyn.

Steamship Missouri, Edwards, Havana April 2, at 7 PM, via Nassau, NP, 4th, at 2 PM, with mdse and passengers, to Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Hojeen (Br), Shackford, Havana, 6 days, with mdse and passengers, to Snow & Burgess. Experienced strong northerly winds. 2d inst, off Cape Florida, spoke ship Queen of Hearts, from New Orleans for Liverpool.

Steamship Montgomery, Sidelohn, Savannah March 26, via Charleston April 3 (where she put in to discharge, the screw having become loose), with mdse, to R Lowden. The M was towed to this port by steamship Huntsville.

Steamship Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, April 3, at 9 AM, and Charleston 5d, at 7 PM, with steamship Montgomery in tow, with mdse and passengers, to R Lowden.

Steamship Charleston, Berry, Charleston 53 hours, with mdse and passengers, to H R Morgan & Co. Had fine weather the entire passage.

Steamship El Cid, Nickerson, Wilmington, NC, 75 hours, with mdse, to J Lorillard.

Ship Inglehelm Nicolson (Br), Crosbie, Shanghae Jan 1, with tea, to Arkell & Hatch. Carried strong NE monsoons down the China Sea; passed through Sunda Straits 14th; Feb 9, lat 36 S, lon 44 E, met with a cyclone travelling from N to SSE; 10th, at noon, blowing a fearful gale from S to SSW, barometer 28 20, running the ship away N W, under bare mainmast and foretopmast staysail; 15th, rounded Cape of Good Hope, with a strong SE breeze, reaching to the SE tracks; crossed the Equator March 15 in lon 30 W; had strong westerly gales and heavy squalls crossing the Gulf Stream; April 7, took a pilot, making 95 days from pilot to pilot. Jan 15, in Straits of Sunda, spoke bark Guymans (Dutch), from Macao for Hamburg; March 24, lat 17 S, lon 54 W, bark Rosa, from ——— for Pensacola; April 2, lat 31 30 N, lon 67 52 W, an American ship, name unknown, from Calhao for Hampton Roads.

Ship Carl (NG), Otten, Harre, 53 days, with mdse, to Boyd & Hincken. Came the middle passage, and had extremely rough weather; was 28 days W of the Banks, with westerly gales.

Ship Magdalena (N G), Henke, Leghorn, 63 days, with marble, rags, &c, to Chas Luting & Co. Passed Gibraltar Feb 17. Came the Southern passage, and had heavy westerly gales, shifted cargo, &c. Feb 19, off Gibraltar, spoke brig Jane, from Messina for Philadelphia. March 10, lat 23, long 40 40, spoke bark Valkyria (Br), from Foo Choo for London, 59 days out. 20th, lat 27 32, long 49 27, bark Rapid (N G), steering W. 23d, lat 28 45, long 55 13, brig Premus (N G), steering E. April 5, lat 35 37, long 71 48, brig Annie Gardner, steering SE.

Ship Young Eagle (of Kennebunk), Perkins, Calbarien, 18 days, with sugar, to Dunford, Knowlton & Co—vessel to master. Had 8 days N of Hatteras, with strong NE gales.

Bark Lizzie H (of Newburyport), Spring, Calcutta, Dec 19, with indigo to master. Passed Cape of Good Hope Feb 8 and crossed the Equator March 3; had a pleasant passage up to 27th ult; since then had constant heavy gales. Jan 9, lat 15 05 S, lon 75 25 E, spoke ship Lancelot, for Liverpool, 10 days out for London; Jan 23, lat 29 47 S, lon 43 10 E, spoke Br bark Valkyria, from Foo Choo for London; April 5, lat 39 02 N, lon 73 W, saw bark Florence Peters, hence for Cienfuegos.

Bark N K Clements (Br), Kelly, Middlesboro (E), 30 days, with railway iron to Boyd & Hincken. Took the northern passage, and had one weather up to March 22, from thence to 27th had westerly gales; 28th, wind chopped round to north and blew a perfect hurricane, obliging ship to run before it under very short sail; shipped sea which shed cabin, stove boat and interhouse and done damage about deck, also injuring one seaman very badly; 3d inst, lat 40 46, lon 69 45, was struck by a heavy squall from NE, which carried away the mainmast head and everything above it, mizzenmast, and broke foretopgallantyard.

Bark Sagamondo (of New Bedford), Hobbins, Lorendo, WoAfrica, Jan 7, and St Helena, Feb 2, with peanuts, oil, &c, to Wm Phelps & Son. March 22, spoke whaling bark John Dawson, of and for New Bedford, with 1,600 bbls sperm oil; reported having spoken Feb 26, lat 12 S, long 12 W, brig Mercy Taylor, of Edgartown, Foster, with 600 bbls, all told, cruising. April 2, lat 3°, lon 71 50, spoke ship Clara, from St Joseph for St John, NB, 5th. The Sacramento has met in 225 bbls sperm oil, consigned to Jas Church, of Fairhaven, from brig Abbott Lawrence, at St Helena; 180 bbls sperm and what is to Henry M Allen, of Marion, from brig Admiral Blake.

Bark Lamplighter, Burck, Cadiz, 42 days, with lead, to Otto Roch; vessel to Warren Bey. Had strong westerly winds in the Banks; since then heavy E and N E winds.

Bark Lia (of Philadelphia), Fleming, Trinidad, Cuba, 17 days, with sugar, to Lattanzi & Co. Vessel to J W Elwell & Co. Has been 3 days north of Hatteras with heavy NE gales.

Bark Fannie (of Searsport), Nichols, Matanzas, 13 days, with sugar, &c, to order. Had heavy NE gales; was 8 days N of Hatteras.

Bark Louisa Cook (Br), Cook, Matanzas, 19 days, with sugar, to Boyd & Hincken. Has been 12 days north of Hatteras, with heavy NE gales.

Bark Ocean Home, Brandt, Havana, March 19, with sugar, to Jas E Ward & Co. Had strong gales and rough sea all the passage.

Bark John Griffin, Downey, Havana, 14 days, with sugar, to Jas E Ward & Co. Was 8 days N of Hatteras.

Brig Velone (Hal), Lanza, Talcahuano, 71 days, with mdse, to order. Passed Gibraltar Jan 30; March 27 experienced a heavy gale from WNW, veering to SSE; lost and split sails, stove bulwarks, &c.

Brig Rokhans (Rus), Nordberg, Malaga, 75 days, with fruit, to Claus Bros—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Had strong E and W gales the entire passage.

Brig Johanna, McCarty, Palermo, Jan 17, via Gibraltar Feb 6, with fruit to James Henry.

Brig Jeanne Marie (Fr), Gloquiaro, Rio Grande, 78 days, with hides, to Henry Eyre. Crossed the Equator Feb 2, in lon 32. Has been 10 days north of Hatteras, with heavy NE gales.

Brig Annandale (Br), Foley, Aracelho, P R, 20 days, with molasses to A Nones; vessel to Green, Curry & Co. Has been 14 days north of Hatteras, with heavy NE gales. Left in port schr Victor discharging.

Brig Senorita (of Baltimore), Young, Mayaguez, PR, 23 days, with sugar, to Rodriguez & Co. Had rough weather; has been 8 days north of Hatteras. Feb 23, at St Thomas, F Fetchen, chief mate, a native of Hamburg, fell down the hold and was killed.

Bark Jane Sprot, Sprot, from Liverpool for San Francisco, Feb 4, on the Line, lon 27 W.

Bark Herman Heilmrich (NG), from New York for Rouen, March 24, lat 49 31, lon 14.

Bark G T Kemp, from a Cape Good Hope for Boston, April 6, Gay Head bearing NW 40 miles.

Brig Callihan Allah (Br), from Messina for Boston, April 5, lat 41, lon 69.

Brig Emily Jane (Br), from Mayaguez for Boston, March 30, lat 39 50, lon 70 11.

Brig Eleanor (Br), Miller, from New York for Sierra Leone, March 6, no lat, &c—had lost the rigging but the foremast and jibboom in the day before, and wanted no assistance.

Foreign Ports.

ANTWERP, April 8—Arrived previous, ship Detroit, Newton, Ghanape.

BORDEAUX, March 24—Sailed, Daneberg, Jorgenson, New York.

Sailed from Royan 24th, Giorgio, Medanich, NYork.

BARCELONA, March 21—Sailed, St Peter, Bartlett, Leghorn.

CARDIFF, March 25—Arrived, Kalos, Manson, Liverpool (and cut out for Elfast, Me.

Entered 25th, Wm Frothingham, Black, for NYork.

CALCUTTA, March 23—Sailed, Arundel Castle (Br), Steel, NYork (before reported doubtful).

CARDENAS, March 25—Arrived, brigs Susie J Strout, Hammond, St Thomas; Lucida (Br), Atkinson, St John, NB; schrs Day Break, Blake, and Ledesma, Meyer, St Thomas; 28th, bark Canada (Br), Corrivean, New York; 29th, bark Charlotte (Br), Marila, Key West; brigs Redwood, Gardner, do; Rosh, Wilkins, Porto Plata; schr Ely Knight, Knight, Key West.

Sailed 28th, schr Hattie Page, Haley, north of Cape Hatteras; 28th, brigs Sarah Ellen (Br), Gifford, NYork; Altavela, Reed, north of Hatteras; bark E Coutrane, do; schrs E S Pecker, Kelsey; Eolus, Jasper; Thos Mechinnon, Lewis; N Star, Poland; and M H Coombs, Coombs, do; 29th, schr Island Belle, Pierce, and Klumah, Hall, do; 29th, brig Castelle, Carlisle, Sagua; schr Annie Amsden, Bangs, north of Hatteras; 30th, brig Roberson, Mayo, do; schrs Emma G (Br), Webber; Ella Amsden, Smith, and Ruth Shaw, Shaw, do; F J Lockwood, Johns, do; E F Nickerson, Treat, New Orleans.

CIENFUEGOS, March 24—Arrived brig Ortolan, Leeman, Charleston; schr Susan, Hooper, Kingston, Jan; 25th, bark Mary Kihan (Br), Butler, Liverpool; brigs Riverside (Br), Hall, Barbados; Scio (Br), Brown, and Helen G Rich, Stout, NYork; schr Robt J Leonard (Br), Haley, St John, NB; 26th, brigs Mary E Pennell, Machias; Susana (Sp), Egusquiza, New Orleans; schr D C Hulse, Hildreth, New York; 27th, bark Sam Shepherd, Evans, Philadelphia; schr Lath Rich, Paddock, New Bedford.

Sailed 24th, sch

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

13 UNION COURT, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS., off University place.—A neat clean cook; understands cooking in all its branches; will take the entire charge of the kitchen; country preferred; good reference.

60 CANAL ST.—AS FIRST CLASS GERMAN COOK; understands all fine cooking, &c.; country preferred.

109 WEST 15TH ST., REAR.—AS FIRST CLASS cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to the country; city reference. Can be seen for two days.

129 WEST 19TH ST.—AS MEAT AND PASTRY COOK; is a good bread and biscuit baker; no objection to the country; would assist in the washing and ironing; good city reference.

150 WEST 23TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK; understands all kinds of cooking; is a superior baker; willing to assist with washing and ironing. Best city reference.

154 WEST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook, washer and ironer; country preferred.

157 RIVINGTON ST., IN THE BASEMENT.—A RESpectable German woman as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing in a small American family.

224 WEST 19TH ST.—A WOMAN AS COOK OR TO DO light housework.

239 WEST 37TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV., SECOND floor, back room.—Two respectable girls, sisters, wish to live together in a private family; one as excellent cook and will assist with the washing if required; the other as excellent waitress and fashoness and can do French ironing; both have the best city reference.

255 WEST 18TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTable woman as good cook; is a first rate washer and ironer; would do general housework in a small family.

328 WEST 15TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS good plain cook, washer and ironer; no objection to general housework; best city reference.

430 2D AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS good cook, washer and ironer; best city reference; no objections to a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days.

513 7TH AV., NEAR 42D ST.—A RESPECTABLE girl as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; good reference.

Chambermaids, &c.

13 EAST 37TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A RESPECTable girl to do chamberwork or take care of children.

34 WEST 15TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing.

133 7TH AV., IN THE GROCERY.—A YOUNG woman to do chamberwork and fine washing; the best city reference.

238 WEST 37TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTEST ant girl as chambermaid and waitress; is honest and faithful; city reference. Call for two days.

315 7TH AV., IN TEA AND GROCERY STORE.—A competent chambermaid and waitress; understands either; diligent and obliging. City references from last employer.

342 WEST 18TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs.—A respectable girl to do chamberwork and fine washing in a private family; has the best city reference.

346 EAST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and to do plain sewing. Call for two days.

426 EAST 15TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or to take care of growing children; satisfactory city reference from last employer.

426 EAST 46TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing, or as first class laundress; thoroughly understands puffing and fluting; satisfactory city reference from last employer.

921 8TH AV., BETWEEN 54TH AND 55TH STS., IN the store.—A young woman as chambermaid and seamstress in a private family; won't assist in the care of children or wait on a lady; understands all kinds of family sewing; best city reference.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

1ST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM, 237 EAST 12TH ST.—Fashionable dress and cloak making; spring and summer suits, $5, upwards; wrappers, $2 a $3 50; fine children's and misses' garments made to order; patterns and fashion plates; cutting and basting. Terms cash. Call or address.

66 THOMPSON ST., ROOM NO. 8.—A GOOD OPERAtor and trimmer shoes work in private families by the day or week. Address.

128 4TH ST.—A GOOD DRESSMAKER AND OPERAtor to go out by the day with families, works on her own machine.

203 WEST 27TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable young woman as dress-maker, who can cut for ladies and children, wishes a few engagements by the day or week; city references.

224 CLIFF STREET, ROOM 15.—A RESPECTABLE woman would like to get sewing at her home; all kinds of sewing done by machine or hand; children's clothes cut and made to order.

296 BLEECKER ST.—A PRACTICAL DRESSMAKER wishes to meet with a few more first class families to attend at their residences by the day, with or without an assistant. Address all the week Miss S. B.

339 EAST 18TH ST.—A DRESSMAKER WISHES TO make engagements with a few families by the day or week; can cut, fit and trim ladies' and children's dresses in the latest style; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, or take work home. Call or address.

396 8TH AV., IN THE BAKERY.—A SEAMSTRESS and dressmaker would like an engagement by day or month, with or without machine.

880 8TH AV., BETWEEN 52D AND 53D STS.—A lady (formerly of Madame Diedon's), will do dressmaking at her own house for a few first class families at a reasonable price.

LADIES' WHITE DRESSES AND SHIRTS MADE TO order in the most elaborate styles. Samples on hand. Price low. 109 West Thirty-third street. MRS. TRACY.

General Housework, &c.

8 CARMINE ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO general housework in a small private family; good reference from last place. Can be seen for two days.

127 NORFOLK ST., BETWEEN RIVINGTON AND Stanton.—A good German girl to do general housework; is willing and obliging.

A POSITION AS HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—BY A lady fully competent to take entire charge. Address, for one week, box 453 Post office, Brooklyn.

Housekeepers, &c.

61 JORALEMON ST., BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A widow woman to take charge of a gentleman's house during the summer; the best city reference given.

658 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND ST., ROOM 25.—As housekeeper or janitress, by a person thoroughly competent to rent offices, collect rents and take entire charge of a large building.

823 BROADWAY.—A LADY OF REFINEMENT, with very best city references, as housekeeper; a widower or bachelor preferred. Address E. J. G.

A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION AWAY FROM NEW York as housekeeper, seamstress, nurse or to write in an office; Philadelphia preferred. Address Mrs. W. L. D., Herald office.

AMERICAN WIDOW LADY WOULD LIKE A SITUAtion as housekeeper in a widower's family; a good home more of an object than compensation; or would go as a travelling companion to a party going to Europe. Address Mrs. R. D. G., Herald office.

AN ENGLISH LADY, OF REFINEMENT AND EDUCAtion, desires a position as housekeeper in the family of a gentleman; would not object to travel; references of the highest respectability given and required. Address Mrs. S., Herald Branch office, Brooklyn.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE, WHO CAN FURNISH the highest reference, wishes a position as housekeeper, to take entire charge of a house; is thoroughly competent and accustomed to the care of such. Call at present employer's, 51 East 18th st., for one day.

Laundresses, &c.

34 WEST 15TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as laundress; good city reference.

149 WEST 17TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A respectable girl as laundress; a good washer and ironer and understands fluting; good city reference.

153 WEST 27TH ST., ROOM 16.—BY AN HONEST WOman, a few ladies' and gentlemen's washing; can do ladies' fine washing, fluting and laces, in the neatest manner. Best city reference.

154 WEST 18TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTable girl as first class laundress or good plain cook; no objection to the country; city reference.

331 WEST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do washing at her own house, or would go out by the day; good reference if required. Call for two days.

488 7TH AV., BETWEEN 36TH AND 37TH STS., IN store.—As first class laundress; would go a short distance in the country. Best references.

1,403 BROADWAY, CORNER 41ST ST.—A RESPECTable woman as first class laundress; best city reference.

Nurses, &c.

18 WEST 29TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE and seamstress to growing children, in a private family; is every way trusty and reliable; has eight years' city reference. Can be seen at her present employer's from 2 to 4. Call till noon.

118 WEST 19TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV., REAR.—A RESpectable young woman as nurse and seamstress or would do waiting in a private family; best city reference from last place.

222 EAST 10TH ST.—A MONTHLY NURSE WILL be disengaged part of the summer; first class city references.

240 WEST 41ST ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs., top floor, front room.—A respectable American girl, 16 years of age, to mind a child or as waitress. Call at her present employer's.

286 41ST ST., CORNER 8TH AV.—AN EXPERIenced Protestant nurse, just disengaged, wishes a few engagements as monthly nurse; best city reference; is always to be heard of.

437 WEST 36TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wants a child to wet nurse. Call for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE TO CHILDREN or to wait on an invalid lady; a steady person willing to make herself useful; can be well recommended. Address for two days M. F., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH GIRL, 20 years of age, employment as nurse and seamstress; would not object to accompanying a family to Europe. Address ELIZABETH, Herald Branch office, Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Waitresses, &c.

419 WEST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first class waitress, in a private family; no objection to the country; good reference from last place.

Miscellaneous.

119 WEST 25TH ST.—A WOMAN WHO HAS ALWAYS lived out to go out by the day to work; can do all kinds of work; is a good laundress; can give good city reference.

160 BOWERY.—A PROTESTANT GIRL IN BAKERY OR fancy store; is used to the business; city reference

238 46TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS., SECOND floor, back room.—A respectable girl wishes day's work; is a good washer, ironer and cook; city reference given.

254 HICKS ST., BROOKLYN.—A LADY OF REFINEment as companion and housekeeper, or would take charge of a gentleman's house in the absence of his family or travel with a lady as assistant and companion; she has been with a family four years as companion and housekeeper; is about to leave in consequence of the gentleman going to Europe. Call or address Miss GRAY.

322 EAST 11TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D avs.—An intelligent lady in a confectionery or bakery store, or would teach and attend to young children in a respectable family; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's and Willcox & Gibbs' sewing machines; best reference given. Call on or address M. M., in store.

450 GRAND ST.—A LADY FULLY COMPETENT TO take entire charge of a dress and cloak making establishment desires a position in a large place of business. Call on or address DRESSMAKER.

542 WEST 49TH ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE ENGlish girls in a small private family.

A LADY, A COMMUNICANT OF THE EPISCOPAL Church, who is a good writer, desires a position as companion, nursery governess, or to take care of an invalid; has had some experience in the latter capacity. Address COMPANION, Herald Branch office, Brooklyn.

A LITERARY YOUNG LADY READS WITH MARrie ladies who have wealth to remunerate and mind to appreciate intellectual culture and conversation; references Address box 79 station D.

A LADY DESIRES A POSITION AS NURSERY GOVerness or companion to a lady intending to travel; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; has had some experience in the care of an invalid; unexceptionable reference. Address Miss ELLEN BROWN, Brooklyn Post office.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION—IN A GOOD family, within fifty miles of New York, to give instruction in the English branches, singing, pianoforte, the rudiments of French and drawing; salary moderate; a pleasant home the most desirable. Address S. G., box 1,304 Post office, New York.

AN ENGLISH LADY OFFERS HER SERVICES AS visiting governess for the morning hours; her course of instruction comprises English in all its branches, French, German, Spanish, music, drawing and calisthenics. Ladies of neglected education taught by an easy method. Address M. S., box 5,946 Post office.

A FRENCH LADY, OF SUPERIOR EDUCATION, DEsires an engagement. Acquirements—Modern languages and fine arts; no objection to travel; high reference given. Address MADEMOISELLE, box 143 Herald office.

COPYIST.—A YOUNG LADY, WRITING AN EXCELlent hand, would like to get copying to do at home or in an office Address M. E. F., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A PERSON OF SEVERAL YEARS' EXperience, a situation as nursery governess; teaches English, French and drawing; or would like a situation as companion to an elderly or invalid lady. References exchanged. Address S. S., box 481 Post office, Bridgeport, Conn.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR ENGLISH GIRL, 20 years of age, employment as a bakery or ice cream saloon. Address E. P., Herald Branch office, Brooklyn

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH BUSINESS WOMAN, A position as saleswoman or forewoman in some mercantile establishment; speaks English, German and French fluently. Address S. F. POOL, care of C. A. Bedell, 221 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A FIRST CLASS COLORED LAUNDRESS WANTED.—Accustomed to do fine family washing; must be obliging and of a good disposition; wages $14 per month. Apply at 37 West 23d st.

A GIRL WANTED—TO COOK, WASH AND IRON IN A small family; good reference required. Inquire at 629 6th av.

A.—TEN EXPERT OPERATORS ON WHEELER & Wilson's Lightstitch machines wanted.—Competent hands can have constant employment throughout the dull as well as the busy season. 706 Broadway.

A GIRL WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a private family; German preferred; city reference required. Apply, between 10 and 2 o'clock, at 143 West 25th st

CHAMBERMAID WANTED AND TO ASSIST WITH the washing and ironing; must be willing and obliging; best city reference required. Call at 107 East 24th st.

FIRST CLASS OPERATORS WANTED—ON GROVER & Baker's machines; also operators with their own machines or Wheeler & Wilson's. Apply to D. B. BALCOCK, 157 Church st.

LACE TIE AND GRAPE HANDS, ALSO SHIRT FINishers wanted—At LORD & TAYLOR'S, Grand and Chrystie sts.

UNION, ADAMS & CO., 637 BROADWAY, WANT scarf and bow hands, only such as are accustomed to first class work.

WANTED—IN SYRACUSE, N. Y., A FIRST CLASS cook, with good references. Apply at 113 West 34th st., Friday and Saturday, from 4 to 5 P. M.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS; A PROTESTANT SCOTCH, English or Welsh laundress. Call between the hours of 10 and 1 o'clock at 46 Park av., between 38th and 37th sts.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL AS LAUNDRESS, WHO IS perfectly competent in her business. Call at 18 East 9th st., between 2 and 6 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS, WHO UNDERSTANDS operating on Wilcox & Gibbs' machine and cutting and making children's clothing of all kinds. Apply at 226 West 11th st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, in a private family of three persons. Those understanding their business may apply, with reference, at 226 West 46th st.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY OF REFINEMENT AND education to act in the capacity of governess and companion in a small family near New York; not much more than a good home offered. Address TEACHER, box 3,670 Post office.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO CHAMBERWORK AND help wash and iron. Apply at 423 East 54th st.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS. APPLY AT NO. 52 WEST 17th st., from 9 to 12 o'clock Saturday morning. Call for two days.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE AND seamstress; best city reference required. Call at No. 319 West 23d st., between 11 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO COOK AND DO HOUSEwork in a small family. 512 Broadway, after 10 A. M.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS COOK, WASHER AND ironer; family four persons; wages $14 a month. Apply at 542 Greenwich st.

WANTED—OPERATORS ON WHEELER & WILSON'S machines, to make fine custom shirts. Apply at 5th st. entrance A. T. STEWART & CO.'S, Broadway, 5th and 10th sts.

WANTED—AS NURSE AND TO DO PLAIN SEWING, a Protestant girl, must be willing and obliging; city reference required. Apply at 56 King st.

WANTED—A CHILD'S NURSE; MUST HAVE GOOD reference from last place. Also a cook. Apply at 107 West 45th st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, WASH and iron; one well recommended, willing to make herself useful may find a good home. Apply at No. 76 Livingston st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS WAITRESS, ONE WHO thoroughly understands her business. Apply at 331 West 23d st., between the hours of 9 and 12 Saturday morning.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG AMERICAN woman as companion to an elderly lady, or would be willing to do the work in a small family where she would be treated as one of the family. Address H. N., box 190 Herald office.

WANTED—A GOOD SEAMSTRESS, AND TO DO chamberwork in a small family. Apply on Monday at 51 5th av., between 8 and 9 A. M.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO GENERAL CLEANING and help in laundry; English, Scotch or German preferred. Apply at 72 6th av., basement.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK, plain cooking, washing and ironing, in a small family. One willing to do generally useful and well recommended can find a good home by applying at 22 Huron st., Greenpoint, L. I.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, AT 210 WEST 52D st., between 7th and 8th avs., a girl to cook, wash and iron, who thoroughly understands her business; must be able to read and write; none other need apply; best city reference required. Call between 4 and 6 P. M.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN COOK, WHO MUST also assist in washing and ironing in a small private family. Apply at 60 East 55th st., between Park and Madison avs.

WANTED—SEVERAL GOOD SEWERS TO WORK ON fine lingerie; none but experienced hands need apply. 17 Bleecker place, 10th st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED OPERATOR ON WILLcox & Gibbs' machine on bows, ties, &c. Only those who thoroughly understand the making of bows and ties need apply at 58 Lispenard st., second floor.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS WAITRESS, WELL RECommended. Call before 12 o'clock at 151 East 21st st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WHO WILL take care of a baby in her own house. Apply at 331 West 15th st., in the rear.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS WOMAN, AMERICAN, ENGlish or German, for general housework in a small family in Jersey City. Inquire at No. 6 Bowling Green (basement), for two days.

WANTED, A PROTESTANT GIRL, AS NURSE FOR several children. Apply at DEAN'S Saloon, 10th st., one door from Broadway.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Call immediately at 115 West 11th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO KITCHEN WORK; wages $10. Apply at 250 West 21st st., between 10 A. M. and 12 M.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

416 EAST 18TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AV. AND AV. A., top floor.—A man as cook or carver.

1,208 BROADWAY.—A SINGLE YOUNG MAN AS waiter in a private family; understands his business; would go out with a carriage if required. Address M. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

ACTIVE EMPLOYMENT WANTED—BY A YOUNG man, 20 years of age, in a wholesale house; good education; quick; salary of less importance than a good beginning. H., 169 West 22d st.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION IN A wholesale store as porter and invoice clerk; writes a good business hand and is not afraid of work; salary no object; good reference. Address T. C. C., Herald office.

AN AGENT TO SELL MACHINERY OIL; NONE need apply except those having some trade. Apply at 70 Maiden lane after 10 A. M.

A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, PROTESTANT, WANTS A situation as waiter in a private family; country preferred; good reference from last place. Address C. C., box 202 Herald office.

A POSITION IN A HARDWARE HOUSE WANTED—By the undersigned; 21 years' experience; has a cash, local, Western and fruit jar trade. S. E. BURRELL, 92 Macdougal st.

A YOUNG MAN (ENGLISH) AS PORTER IN ANY business; not afraid to work; has had good deal of experience; good reference. Address W. S., box 123 Herald office.

A COMPETENT MAN, SPEAKING FRENCH, GERMAN and English perfectly and well acquainted with Paris, Germany and Switzerland, wishes to engage himself as courier with a family going abroad; can furnish best reference from a family he has served for four years. Address GEORGE, Herald office.

TO LIQUOR MERCHANTS.—A YOUNG MAN OF SEVeral years' experience, best city references, wishes a situation in some large house as compounder and manufacturer. Address MASONIC, Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIVATE family; is a single man of good reference; would take care of an invalid gentleman. Address A. M., box 126 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS SCOTCHMAN, YOUNG and single, a situation as farmer; thoroughly understands the care of horses and cattle. Address H. H., box 209 Herald office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, AGED 25, A situation in a small private family as waiter; can clean and burnish silver; is a good valet; understands gentlemen's hunting appointments, shooting, &c., or to attend on an invalid; strictly sober; two years' reference. Address E. R., 123 West 17th st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION WHERE he will be actively employed; has had four years experience in the liquor trade; has no objections going out of town or abroad; best of references. Address L. P., Herald office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A THOROUGH SALESMAN, WITH BEST OF REFEReences, wishes to make arrangements with some responsible house to sell goods on commission in South and West. Address L. A. W., Herald office.

A YOUNG ATTORNEY AT LAW (GOOD LATIN AND German scholar), desires position of assistant to a lawyer having a considerable litigated practice. Address VERITAS, Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS SALESman in a hat store; can speak English and German; no objection to the country. Address F. CHEARLES, 45 Rivington st.

AN EXPERIENCED CLOTH SALESMAN WANTED—One who speaks German and English. KELLER & ALLEN, corner Ann and William streets.

A TRAVELLING SALESMAN, WHO HAS HAD five years' experience in selling to hardware trade in the South, from Baltimore to Texas, desires an engagement in a similar capacity. Address J. S., box 2,452 Post office.

A GERMAN, WELL ACQUAINTED WITH THE ENGlish language, who writes a good hand, can have a clerkship in an office at $30 a month, hours from 9 to 4, if he can loan $400 on good security; one who has been in the war preferred. Address COLUMBUS, Herald office.

BOOKS AND ACCOUNTS
Posted, Examined and Balanced.
Merchants who do not require the entire services of a bookkeeper can have their books posted at stated intervals. Single entry books changed to double entry. Bankrupt, executorial and accounts for the law courts a specialty. Address ACCOUNTANT EXPERT, box 3,367 New York Post office.
N. B.—Orders solicited and promptly executed.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED—A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business and is competent to keep the books of a stock company. Address, stating past experience and salary expected, A. P. F. CO., box 157 Herald office.

EXPERIENCED CANVASSING AGENTS ARE REquired for New York, New Jersey, Brooklyn, &c.; state particulars of present employment; excellent opportunity for good representatives. Address box 133 Herald office.

EXPERIENCED SALESMEN WANTED—FOR OUR dress goods departments. WECHSLER & ABRAHAM, 235 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

SEE EVENING TELEGRAM
TO-DAY.
CELEBRATION OF THE
FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.
A DARK DAY'S REJOICING,
ILLUMINATED AND ILLUSTRATED.
SEE THE ONLY CORRECT ACCOUNT OF THE
PROCESSION OF YESTERDAY,
HUMOROUSLY ILLUSTRATED, IN TO-DAY'S
TELEGRAM.

SALESMAN WANTED—FOR WESTERN NEW YORK and Pennsylvania, by a wholesale grocery house; none but those conversant with the business need apply. Address, with reference, box 748 Post office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY FATHER AND SON, IN A retail or wholesale dry goods house; good references given. Address B. G., Herald office

THREE RETAIL DRY GOODS SALESMEN WANTED.—Apply to Mr. ROBBINS, 157 8th av., near 18th st.

WANTED—A SALESMAN, BY A FIRST CLASS JOBbing and importing liquor house; only those who have an established trade need answer. Address WINE MERCHANTS, Herald office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN, OF GOOD ADDRESS, TO sell a standard article to hotels; has been introduced five years; must be well recommended and speak French. Address for one week NAPOLEON, box 116 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN OF ABILITY AND EXperience, a situation as cashier, bookkeeper or general agent for some manufacturing company. First class references given. Address T. T., Herald office.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE DRUG STORE, A MAN competent to put up bundles and pack drugs. Address box 1,568 Post office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN, TO TAKE CHARGE OF the cloak department; none need apply but those who have had large experience; also good German and English salesmen. EL HILL, MOINAN & CO.'S, 275 Grand st.

WANTED—A MAN AS BOOKKEEPER AND SALESman in a brewery; must give security and best of city reference as to competency. Apply at 313 East 11th st.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE man, as coachman; the best city references; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call or address J., coachman, at C. Graham's harness store, 65 University place.

A FIRST CLASS COACHMAN AND GROOM WANTS A situation; best five years' reference from last employer. Address T. W., box 147 Herald office.

A RESPECTABLE MARRIED MAN WANTS A SITUAation as gardener; will take care of cow and horse if required; is a good driver; will be always found diligent and working for his employer's advantage; has first class reference. Address S. K., box 127 Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A SITUATION AS COACHman—is a first class groom; can take charge of a garden and milk; will be found obliging; no objection to the country; good reference. Address present employer, JULIAN ALLEN, corner Lafayette and Bedford ave., Brooklyn.

A FIRST CLASS COACHMAN AND GROOM WANTED—must be a single young man; no colored person need apply. Call at EDWARD F. KING & SONS', 428 Broome st.

A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, single, wants a situation as coachman and groom; is leaving on account of his family going to travel; best reference. Address S. D., care of E. Cooper, Clinton av., Brooklyn, or call at private stable.

A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, SINgle, wants a situation as coachman and groom, in a private family; can milk; best reference. Address W. D., box 286 Herald office.

A SINGLE (COLORED) MAN DESIRES A SITUAtion as coachman; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; no objection to the country; good city reference. Address B. F. W., box 221 Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN, WITH WIFE AND one child, as coachman or to take charge of farm. Call for two days at 123 Cedar st.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION as coachman; understands his business in all its branches; has first class references from last employers. Address P. M., box 107 Herald office.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINgle young man; thoroughly understands his business; is willing to be generally useful; unexceptionable city reference. Address L., box 213 Herald office.

COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY FIRST CLASS coachman; five years in last place in this city; can get the best recommendations. Apply at Theodore E. Baldwin's carriage manufactory, 786 Broadway, for three days.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, in city or country, who understands his business and will be found willing and obliging; good references. Address B. B., box 201 Herald office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTed—by a single young man; understands his business thoroughly; good reference from last and former employers. Address J. L., box 197 Herald office.

FARM HAND.—A FIRST RATE FARM HAND WANTS a situation for the summer or year; understands his business and can give good references. Inquire at No. 6 Bowling Green, basement.

FARMER WANTED—MUST UNDERSTAND HIS BUSIness and the care of horses; married man preferred; reference required. Apply at 143 West 42d st., basement door.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—MARRIED, NO children; has a first class practical knowledge of greenhouse plants and flowers; received first and second premium last season on Long Island for fruit and vegetables, including nethouse grapes; unexceptionable character from last place. Address M. M., box 108 Herald office.

GARDENER WANTED.—A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent gardener, who understands hot, cold rape culture, vegetables and flowers, to go to Ithaca, N. Y.; single man preferred; must understand his duties and be willing to make himself useful. Apply from 10 to 12 Saturday morning at the lumber office, foot East 32d st.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED man, with one child, can give the best of city reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Address JOHN, box 294 Herald office, until Monday.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

GARDENER AND FARMER DESIRES AN ENGAGEment to take charge of the most extensive place, where the highest capacity is required in agriculture and horticulture; highest reference. Address B. K., 201 Fulton st., seed store.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A MAN who understands his business; best city reference given; lived two years in last place. Call at or address private stable 118 West 50th st.

SITUATION WANTED AS COACHMAN; NO OBJECTION to city or country; good reference given. Apply at 431 West 33d st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, THREE years in this country; is thoroughly acquainted with the management of cows and horses; is a good milker, and is capable of running a stationary steam engine. Address W., box 118 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GARDENER, BY A SINGLE German, who understands the business in all its branches. Call at No. 8 Delancey st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS COACHman (Protestant); five years' references from the best families in New York. Call on or address COACHMAN, No. 11 East 27th st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION AS groom or coachman; country preferred; will be found willing and obliging. Call on or address T. B., box 119 Herald office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom; thirteen years' experience in the care, treatment and management of horses; is a steady, careful driver; good reference; is married, having small family. Call on or address JOHN, 140 Waverley place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A COACHman's situation; over four years' good city reference; will be found everything that is right. Address W. W., box 218 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITH ONE CHILD, a situation as gardener in all its branches; best city reference. Address H. GARDENER, box 231 Herald office.

WANTED—SITUATION, BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, as coachman and gardener; is a good, careful driver; sober, willing to make himself generally useful; can come well recommended from his last employer. Address F. B., box 116 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION AS coachman or gardener; best city references. Address J. T., box 210 Herald office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AN OFFICE BOY, ABOUT 15, WHO CAN SHOW THAT he is honest and industrious. Address in his own handwriting, BOY, box 199 Herald office.

A MAN COOK FOR A FIRST CLASS ENGLISH chophouse; must be strictly sober and come well recommended. In store, from 12 to 1 o'clock, at Shakspeare Inn, 54 East 12th st., near Broadway.

A SINGLE MAN WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE OF A billiard room; must be energetic, have reference and deposit $500 as security. Address Proprietor Beach House, Wallingford, Conn.

BOYS OF SPECIAL MUSICAL TALENT—SEE DR. Cutler's announcement under the head "Musical" in this paper.

BOY WANTED—ABOUT 16 YEARS OLD, TO CARRY parcels; salary $2 50 per annum. JAMES A. HEARN & SON, 773 Broadway.

PORTER WANTED—IN A NOTION AND WALL PAPER house; one who can give good references and is willing to work. Apply to LYON BROS., 31 Cortlandt st.

TRAVELLERS ACCUSTOMED TO SELLING PHARMAceutical preparations and chemicals wanted. Only those having an established trade treated with. Address CHEMICALS, box 6,030 Post office.

WANTED—A GOOD OYSTER COOK; ALSO A WAITer, who can open oysters and make himself useful. Apply at Oyster Bay, 1,144 Broadway, after 11 o'clock.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FOR OFFICE DUTIES; German preferred; must have a good knowledge of bookkeeping. Address, stating references and salary expected, PRODUCE COMMISSION, Herald office.

WANTED—A GERMAN YOUTH WHO HAS SOME EXperience in dry goods; also a smart young man for domestics. W. F. CLARKE, 500 6d av.

WAITER WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, FOR three months, he may be white or colored; must be provided with good city references. Apply at 13 East 43d st.

WANTED—A SOBER, HONEST AND INDUSTRIOUS man, to take care of horses. Apply at Florence's Hotel, 154th st. and 6th av. (McCoobm's Dam.)

WANTED—A GOOD, STOUT BOY IN A TRUNK store; one who has worked at the trade. Apply at 92 6th av.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN CAPABLE OF DRIVING A city express or grocer's wagon; must be industrious, strictly temperate and able to deliver packages correctly; city reference required. Address M. H., Herald office.

WANTED,—A PARTY WILLING TO INVEST A SMALL capital in neat Office Business can meet with a good position. Call at office of the National Times, corner John and Nassau sts.

WANTED—TWO MEN OF GOOD ADDRESS TO SELL a new table ornament on time. Apply with references, to Mr. BLEVE, 662 Myrtle av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A LUNCH COUNTER MAN; ALSO A smart young man as barkeeper; both must thoroughly understand the business. Apply at PARKER'S, Broadway and 34th st.

$40 A DAY.—LLOYD'S NEW $1 DOUBLE REvolving maps of Europe and America are out today. See Business Opportunities, in to-day's Herald.

THE TRADES.

AN ENGINEER DESIRES A SITUATION TO RUN A stationary engine; is capable of doing all general repairs and steam fitting. Address G. C., Herald office.

A PRACTICAL MACHINIST AND ENGINEER, WITH good city reference, requires a situation. Address R. G., box 147 Herald office.

ENGRAVER WANTED—ONE ACCUSTOMED TO ENgraving on type metal. At WM. EVERDELL'S SONS, 104 Fulton st., New York.

LAMP TOP MAKER WANTED—ONE WHO HAS HAD experience on Kerosene lamp tops preferred. 232 Pearl st., second floor.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST CLASS COACH BODY makers. JOSEPH BECHLUS, 1,294 Frankford road, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS WORKMAN FOR LAYING out and building gas holders, single and telescope; must be sober and industrious, to whom a good salary will be paid. Address 15 Gold st., New York.

WATCHMAKER WANTED—A GOOD, HONEST YOUNG man, who is a practical watchmaker and can take charge of store in the absence of the proprietor. To such a pleasant and desirable situation is guaranteed; undoubted reference wanted as to honesty. Address T. A. WILSON & CO., Reading, Pa.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MAN WHO HAS HAD 14 years' experience in planing and moulding mill's; is a practical architect; good reference. Address VAN, box 107 Herald office.

WANTED—A STAINED GLASS FIGURE PAINTER; must be a first class workman. Address BROWNHOLTZ, AICKIN & RAWSON, 1,037 Walnut st., Philadelphia

WANTED—A TAILOR, TO GO IN THE COUNTRY, TO cut and take charge of a shop. Apply at BODINE & CO.'S, 195 and 198 Chambers st., or to SIMONTON, corner of Broadway and Ann st., between 2 and 4 P. M.

WANTED—TO GO TO DUNKIRK, N. Y., ONE COAT hand and one pants hand. Apply at R. GARDNER & CO.'S 54 Lispenard st., at 10 o'clock. None but first class jours will be taken.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MATCH DIPPER. Address MATCHES, Herald office.

WANTED—IN A BROADWAY HOUSE, A FIRST class pantaloon and vest cutter; no others need apply. Address STAR, Herald office.

WANTED—BRUSHMAKERS, BY BRADLEY & SMITH, No. 251 Pearl st.

WANTED—A PRESSMAN, EXPERIENCED IN RUNning Adams' cylinders and Gordon presses. Apply at 18 Ann street, to-day, at 11 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD FLOOR MAN FOR A HORSEshoeing shop. Call at the paper stand at the Harlem depot, 26th st. and 4th av.

WANTED—A PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST; ONE WHO thoroughly understands the practice of photography; one who can execute pictures, if not equal, somewhat like Kurtz, Brady, Sarony, Gurney, Rockwood, Williamson, &c., if to find instruments equal, if not better. N. B.—I know that some satisfactory arrangements can be made with such artist to rent or purchase rooms furnished. Address PARTICULAR, Herald office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE JEUNE DAME FRANCAISE (PARISIENNE) DEsire trouver de jeunes eleves pour leurs donner des leçons; elle peut fournir de bonnes recommandations. S'adresser au 894 6th av., store, chez Mrs. Kehn.

UNE FAMILLE PARTANT POUR L'EUROPE DEmande une bonne francaise pour garder deux enfants. S'adresser au 103 East 17th st.

UNE DAME FRANCAISE, SACHANT FAIRE LES robes et les chapeaux, desire se placer comme femme de chambre; de preference a la campagne. Addresser L. M., Herald office.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THOMPSON'S—BOOKKEEPING, WRITING, ARITHmetic, Grammar, Spelling; day and evening; ladies' department; Telegraphy, French and German; private instruction. THOMPSON'S Business College, 20 Fourth avenue, opposite Cooper Institute.

AT TOWNSEND'S BUS

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A HANDSOME SMALL HOUSE FOR SALE—ON 112TH street, Harlem; new brick house, all improvements; price $7,000. Inquire on premises.

AT REDUCED PRICES.—FOR SALE, THE THREE story high stoop brown stone Houses 115 East Fifty-fifth street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, and 215 East Fifty-second street, between First and Second avenues. Inquire at 115 East Fifty-fifth street between 11 and 5 o'clock, or at WM. S. CARE & Co.'S, 110 Centre street.

A —FOR SALE, THE FIRST CLASS FOUR STORY brown stone high stoop House No. 11 East Forty-fifth street, size 25x55, with extension 20 feet; finished in the most costly manner for owner's own occupation; every modern improvement. Apply to T. S. SHEPHERD, 205 Broadway.

A BARGAIN.—MUST BE SOLD, THE NEW FIRST class four story brown stone House No. 150 East Thirty-seventh street; built by day's work; all improvements and finished in hard wood.

A FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP, MEDIUM SIZED brown stone House and Lot, 133 East Fifty-fourth street, in good order; price $20,000. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

A THREE STORY BASEMENT SUB-CELLAR HIGH stoop House, 19.8x48x63, all improvements; 1,056 Second avenue, between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth streets; $12,000; $7,000 on mortgage. Inquire of Mrs. BRINKERHOFF, 243 West Thirteenth street.

A —HARLEM—VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE; choice location; all modern improvements; with or without carriage house adjoining; joins Episcopal church property. Apply on the premises, Twelfth street, next Fifth avenue.

A MODEL DWELLING, BEST PART OF MURRAY Hill, near Park avenue, four story French roof, stone front; every improvement; complete order; virtually full width; lot half block; $26,000.
TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine street.

AN ELEGANT FULL SIZED HOUSE, 4 STORY HIGH stoop brown stone; lot 25x200, with fine stable, near Madison avenue, corner Murray Hill; $85,000. Exchange in part. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, IN FORTY-FIFTH STREET, near Fifth avenue, with new and elegant furniture, a three story high stoop brown stone House. Apply to A. P. SMITH & BRO., 589 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—TWO STORY BRICK BUILDING, 25X105, situated 225 Delancey street, and well suited for a livery stable; immediate possession given if required. Apply to W. ROBBINS, on the premises.

FOR SALE—FOUR STORY BROWN FRONT HIGH stoop House, well built, convenient, 240 East Sixteenth street. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—ON THE BANKS OF EAST RIVER, foot of Eighty-third street, House and five Lots, all in fine order; suitable for a gentleman's residence as a city and country home. Apply to MURPHY & TOLER, 56 Exchange place, or K. P. PAGE, corner Fifth avenue and Fifty-second street.

FOR SALE—THREE STORY AND ATTIC HOUSE, NO. 55 Sheriff street; complete order; water on each floor; cheap if sold immediately.
CHARLES EMMONS, No. 254 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE CORNER HOUSE AND Lot on Irving place. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 8 Pine street.

FOR SALE—A FOUR STORY BRICK HOUSE, STONE trimmings, English basement, Nineteenth street and Second avenue, near Stuyvesant square; in good order; low price and easy terms. Apply to STEWART & BUTLER, 22 Cedar street.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House and stable on Lexington avenue, near Forty-third street. A bargain.
W. H. SMITH & CO., 948 Broadway.

FOR SALE—333 EAST TENTH STREET—THREE STORY and basement high stoop brick House and Lot, house containing sixteen rooms. Price $13,500. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS—AN ELEGANT LITTLE four story Hansard roof high stoop brown stone House and Lot, 115 East Fifty-fourth street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, in perfect order; has all improvements; excellent neighborhood; price $21,000. Apply on the premises.

HARLEM.—A BEAUTIFUL NEW TWO STORY HIGH stoop Dwelling, brick basement; all improvements; offered for one week at $5,500; a real bargain; terms to suit. BENJAMIN BROWNE, 2,240 Third avenue, corner 123d street.

MUST BE SOLD BEFORE MAY 1—AN ELEGANT three story high stoop brown stone House, 155 East Twenty-first street, between Third and Fourth avenues; will be sold for $16,000; worth $20,000. Apply as above or to T. H. BALDWIN, 55 Liberty street.

SEE EVENING TELEGRAM
TO-DAY.
CELEBRATION OF THE
FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.
A DARK DAY'S REJOICING,
ILLUMINATED AND ILLUSTRATED.
SEE THE ONLY CORRECT ACCOUNT OF THE
PROCESSION OF YESTERDAY,
HUMOROUSLY ILLUSTRATED, IN TO-DAY'S
TELEGRAM.

$7,500 EACH—TWO OF THE ELEGANT THREE story Cottages, Fifty-fifth street, between Second and Third avenues; also one adjoining, 16 feet front, 10 rooms, painted throughout, stairs and front basement panelled in walnut, all done by day's work; $8,500. The above three houses have all improvements; lots half block. WALDRON & ZITTEL, 1,016 Third avenue, or owner, on premises, No. 253.

$10,000.—A BROWN STONE FRONT HOUSE, high stoop, three stories, basement and dry sub-cellar, with all modern improvements; terms to suit. Also one for $16,000, at Harlem. Inquire at the Heater and Range Works, of HULL, GRIPPEN & CO., 319 Third avenue, New York.

West Side.

A CHANCE OF TWO COMFORTABLE AND CONvenient Houses, 50 and 52 West Forty-eighth street.—For sale or to let. Price moderate. Terms easy. Four story, brown stone. Apply on premises, or to HENRY McGUCKIN, plumber and gas fitter, 684 Sixth avenue.

AT A SACRIFICE—ON SOUTHERN BOULEVARD.—Elegant furnished Residence, modern improvements, six acres, handsomely laid out; carriage and boathouse; view of Sound. Apply to Dr. PAPE, 1,123 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO ELEGANT SMALL FOUR STORY brown stone Houses 49 and 51 West Fifteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; price $19,000. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, ELEGANT AND VERY EXPENsive House, at a sacrifice, on west side of town, near Twenty-third street; four story high stoop; all modern conveniences; two marble halls, black walnut panelling in halls; elegantly frescoed in oil and expensively furnished; the gas fixtures, mirrors and cornices, and parlor carpets (Axminster) cost thousands of dollars. The entire establishment, with first class Billiard Table, &c., will be sold for $32,500; terms easy. The same thing could not be purchased on Murray Hill for less than $60,000.
JAS. R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

FOR SALE—THE TWO FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP brown stone front Houses 21 and 23 West Fifty-sixth street, near Fifth av.; size 20x75, with bay window extension, finished in the most elegant style; must be seen to be appreciated. CORNS. O'REILLY, Builder.

FOR SALE—A NEAT FRAME HOUSE, NINE ROOMS in good order, in Eighty-seventh street, second house west of Broadway, with two lots, 25x100 feet each, at low price; terms easy. Apply to owner at 442 West Fifty-fourth street.

FOR SALE—ON PARK AVENUE, TWO FIRST CLASS Houses, new Nos. 37 and 39, northeast corner of Thirty-fifth street; will be sold at a low figure. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, IF TAKEN AT ONCE—A four story brown stone high stoop House, near Sixth avenue, above Forty-second street; 21x56x100.
ALBERT BELLAMY, No. 3 Pine street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE FOUR STORY FIRST CLASS Tenement House, with Store, 425 West Forty-second street. Apply to the owner, 463 West Forty-second street.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE CHEAPEST HOUSES OFfered, with or without Furniture; three story, high stoop, 18x57; lot, lot 1; beautifully frescoed and in first class order; will be sold at a sacrifice if closed at once.
MARTIN KLENEN, 111 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY AND BASEMENT HIGH stoop brick House, well built, all modern improvements; 22x100. Apply to owner, 170 West Twelfth street.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A LARGE FOUR STORY high stoop House, on West Twenty-second street, 23 feet wide; modern improvements, &c.; price $21,000.
JAS. R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE FIRST CLASS BROWN stone front Dwelling No. 22 West Fifty-first street (Columbia College leasehold); 20x50x100; four stories and basement. Inquire on premises, or of ROBERT BOWNE, Builder, 779 Third avenue.

GREENWICH STREET.—FOR SALE VERY CHEAP, A valuable Corner on Greenwich street, near Rector; lot covered with buildings; possession any time. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

HOUSES 47 AND 49 WEST FIFTY-FIFTH STREET, AT a great bargain; north side, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Apply on premises to owner.

IN SEVENTH AVENUE, NEAR FOURTEENTH STREET, first class four story high stoop Philadelphia brick House, 20x60x90; newly frescoed; reduced price.
SIEGEL, BACHE & CO., 171 Broadway.

$1,500 BELOW COST—A GREAT SACRIFICE—For a first class House on West Fortieth street, near Eighth avenue. Price $11,000. Apply to JOHN STEWART, corner Eighth avenue and Forty-third street.

$9,500 WILL BUY A VERY NICE THREE STORY and basement high stoop House, West Thirty-second street. This is the greatest bargain of the season. Apply to JOHN STEWART, corner Eighth avenue and Forty-third street.

$11,500.—THREE STORY AND BASEMENT brick House; has all improvements, and is in good order. $3,000 cash required. Apply to OWNER, 232 West Thirty-sixth street.

Miscellaneous.

A LIST OF HOUSES—CLASSIFIED AND ALPHABETIcally arranged, now ready, with a reduced scale of prices to meet the market.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A FIRST CLASS CORNER HOUSE, WITHIN TWO blocks of the main entrance to Prospect Park; also the two adjoining Houses, for sale cheap, or would trade one of the above for a smaller house in a good neighborhood. Inquire on the premises, corner Warren street and Carlton avenue, of WM. FLANAGAN, owner.

A CORNER THREE STORY PHILADELPHIA BRICK Store and Dwelling for sale, established Grocery stand, extra sized lot; possession 1st of May; price $9,000; fixtures in the store. Inquire of the owner, over the store, corner of Fifth avenue and Sixth street, Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A FIRST CLASS FOUR STORY BROWN STONE Dwelling for sale, on the best part of Clinton avenue, finished in best style; walnut doors and stairs; plate glass windows, gas fixtures and burglar alarm. Inquire on the premises, northwest corner of Clinton and DeKalb avenues, or of M. A. EULAND & CO., No. 5 Beekman street, N. Y.

AT NO. 82 SKILLMAN, NEAR EWEN STREET, WILliamsburg—A new two story extension and cellar frame House; price $3,500; terms easy. Apply on premises, Sundays included.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, ON GREENE AVENUE between Hall and Ryerson streets, four new brown stone Houses, extra built, with all modern improvements; terms easy. For particulars apply to GEORGE WILSON, Secretary Chamber of Commerce, 63 William street, or to PATRICK WILLIAMS, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE, IN WILLOUGHBY STREET, with Bar and Fixtures, Furniture, &c.; premises near the City Hall, Brooklyn, and have been used and occupied by the owner for a first class liquor shades for the last eight years; terms moderate. Apply on the premises or to D. E. PHILLIPS, No. 9 Court street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—SIX TWO STORY FRAME HOUSES IN Brooklyn, together or single; terms easy; price $3,000 each. Inquire of owner, 316 East Twenty-third street.

FOR SALE—NINE DOUBLE TENEMENT HOUSES, 24 rooms in each; water on each floor; will be sold cheap; half cash; all the floors rented; rent from $20 to $35 per month each. Inquire of MICHAEL GRACE, 112 Box street, near Union avenue, Greenpoint, Brooklyn, L. I., for two weeks.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THREE STORY HIGH BASEment Philadelphia brick House, 113 Keap street, near Bedford avenue (the Prospect Park avenue); 22x46x100, perfect order, ten minutes from ferry to Roosevelt street and Division avenue ferry to Grand street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, A TWO story double frame House, with extension; modern improvements, and several lots in garden. Apply to E. M. WEED, 170 William street, New York.

$3,600—TERMS TO SUIT, FOR A TWO STORY and basement Dwelling; 8 good rooms, water, gas, Baltimore Heater, Range and Marble Mantels; in fine repair; immediate possession; located on Halsey street, near Tompkins avenue.
MARCUS H. LAING, 42 John street, New York.

$7,000.—FOR SALE, THE THREE STORY HIGH stoop brick House No. 53 Morton street, Brooklyn, E. D. Apply on premises, or to KING, pier No. 33 East river, New York.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

For Sale.

AT JERSEY CITY.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, A NICE two story brick basement House, 8 rooms, gas, water, marble mantels, &c; price $4,200; only $500 to $700 cash, balance in small instalments; or will rent for $40 a month. A large number of other new Houses and Lots for sale and to let. Send stamp or call for Real Estate Circular.
J. M. GIBSON, 27 Montgomery street, Jersey City, second block from ferry.

To Let or Lease.

REDUCTION IN RENTS.—THE HOBOKEN LAND and Improvement Company have reduced the rents on their first class houses. For particulars inquire of T. C. DUNN, JR., Agent, room No. 4, near the ferry. A Store and Basement to rent.

TO LET—ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE, 15 ROOMS, corner West Hamilton park and South First street, Jersey City; rent $800.
JOHN B. COLES, 54 William street, New York.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

ALL WANTING FARMS—9,000 ACRES, GOOD SOIL, mild climate; 34 miles south of Philadelphia; price only $18 per acre; also improved Farms. The place is growing more rapidly than most any other place in the United States; thousands are settling. Address C. K. LANDES, Vineland, N. J.

AT NEW BRIGHTON.—TO RENT—TWO DELIGHTfully located Villas, one furnished; modern improvements; gardens, stables, lawn and shade; 35 minutes of Wall street. HAMILTON, 285 Broadway.

AT NEW BRIGHTON.—TO LET, TWO HANDSOME Residences, excellently located and desirable in every respect. For particulars apply to Mr. PENDLETON, No. 45 Broadway.

A SHREWSBURY RIVER COTTAGE FOR SALE.—Situated near Rumsons station; four acres of ground, fruit, shade and ornamental trees, asparagus, berries, &c.; dwelling has twelve rooms, completely furnished; barn, carriage, boat and ice houses; all in good order. Address W. T. DE VOE, room 425 Metropolitan Hotel.

AT FAIRMOUNT, NEAR TREMONT DEPOT—A NEW Cottage, eight rooms, $250; also one of six rooms, $250; good gardens. STANLEY DAY, 111 Broadway, basement, rooms A, B.

AT YONKERS—TWO SPLENDID FRENCH ROOFED Cottages to let, ten rooms, gas, heater, marble mantels, &c.; river view; near depot; cheap; $650 per year. Apply to J. YOUMANS, Yonkers, N. Y.

AT NEWARK, N. J.—A NEW HOUSE, CONTAINING ten rooms, marble mantels, water and gas; lot 25x80; on Sherman avenue; within five minutes walk of Chestnut street depot; price, $3,000; easy terms; no property agent need apply. SAMUEL GLENN, 93 Pacific street.

AT NEWARK, N. J.—COTTAGE ON OLIVER STREET, containing seven rooms; lot 25x110; with L 16x25; porch in front; barn on L; plenty of fruit; price, $3,800; terms to suit; no property agent need apply.
SAMUEL GLENN, 93 Pacific street.

AT FLUSHING.—FOR SALE, CAPITAL RESIDENCE, complete in all respects; ten rooms, furnace, bathroom, &c.; a bargain; owner having removed.
JAMES B. PARSONS, 32 Pine street.

A —HOUSE, BARN AND FIVE ACRES LAND TO let, at Clifton, N. J.; 45 minutes by Erie Railroad; 3 minutes from depot. Inquire of CHARLES FOUSLEY, 210 Franklin street.

ASTORIA.—TO LET, AT ASTORIA, A COTTAGE, NO. 7 St. George row. Apply to J. R. MORRIS, Astoria.

A. T. STEWART'S GARDEN CITY.—WE HAVE ON hand a list of all the salable Property in this locality. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to give us a call. Several splendid Farms adjoining Stewart's purchase. RUSHMORE & LANE, office No. 2 Murray street, New York; Branch, Hempstead village.

AT TARRYTOWN.—TO LET, A FIRST CLASS RESIdence, furnished, with every requisite; magnificent view of the Hudson; very cheap.
GEO. S. HANFORD, 32 Cedar street.

AT MONTCLAIR, N. J.—FOR SALE, HOUSE AND Barn, with two acres of land, five if wanted; beautiful location; 13 rooms. Photograph at HARRIOTT & GREE'S, 14 Pine street.

ATTENTION, WORKINGMEN.—A SNUG HOME (SIX rooms) for $2,500, and ten years to pay in; only 37 minutes from New York to the house.
W. L. MOORE, 46 Barbara street, Newark, N. J.

AT GREENWICH.—ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE FOR sale; eight rooms; fine order; carriage house, &c.; water front. Also other shore front properties.
J. W. ALWALER, Cocoa Lodge Station, Connecticut.

AT RYE.—TO RENT, FURNISHED, A HANDSOME French roof House, 15 rooms; barn, garden, orchard and lawn; immediate possession. Or for sale on easy terms.
ROBERT T. MEEKS, 80 Cedar street.

AT RYE, NYACK, HUDSON, MELROSE, ASTORIA, Clifton, West New Brighton, Elizabeth, Cranford, Milburn, South Bergen and Jersey City.—Furnished and unfurnished Houses to rent.
ROBERT T. MEEKS, 80 Cedar street.

FURNISHED HOUSE AND STABLE TO LET—IN Audubon Park, twenty minutes from Thirdieth street depot; view of the river; gas, bath, furnace and Beebe's range. C. A. KIRKLAND, 10 Reade street.

AT KINGSTON, N. J.—A GOOD FARM OF 70 ACRES; adjoins depot; two sets of buildings, apple and peach orchards; 50 acres cultivated, balance timber and pasture. A bargain; only $4,000.
J. S. FERGUSON,
39 Nassau street, room 24.

A BARGAIN.—ONE MILE AND A HALF FROM NEW Brunswick, a splendid Farm of 100 acres; capital land, fine stream of water, large apple and peach orchards; good house, 11 rooms; abundant outbuildings; superior location. Price $14,000; will take $11,000; a sacrifice.
J. S. FERGUSON, 39 Nassau street, room 24.

A LARGE NUMBER OF HOUSES, COTTAGES, COUNtry Residences (some elegantly furnished) to let, lease, or for sale, in towns of Morrisania and West Farms; also Docks on Harlem river near the Third avenue bridge. Apply to JOHN H. BECK, Third avenue and 155th street, Mott Haven, or at 28 Broadway, New York, between 11 and 2.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—A PRETTY COTTAGE AT Fordham, near the Boulevard, newly painted, ten rooms; lot 50x250; fruit, &c.; possession at once; owner going West. Must be sold. $4,000 or less, cash; balance mortgages. ROBERT G. RICHARDS, 253 Broadway.

A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE, WITH AMPLE GROUNDS, outbuildings, fruit, &c., at Astoria. Also same at Yonkers. Both are superior and attractive for families of taste and refinement; reduced prices; terms easy.
SIEGEL, BACHE & CO., 171 Broadway.

A GREAT VARIETY OF COUNTRY RESIDENCES TO rent, within one hour of city; rents from $300 to $500 per year. S. IRELAND, 291 Broadway.

A FINELY LOCATED, NEW HOUSE, 12 ROOMS; quarter acre; near cars; 30 minutes out; to let or sell, furnished or not; low rent; easy terms; summer and winter. Address J. H. STONE, box 160 Herald office.

AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—A FARM OF 80 ACRES, ONE mile from depot, on main road, in vicinity of grand improvements; price only $400 per acre; $5,000 cash wanted.
JOHN W. DICKINSON, 21 Cedar street, room 15.

A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE AT NORWALK, FOR SALE or to exchange for a House in New York. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

BUY A HOME AT ELIZABETH, N. J., NEAR ELIZAbethport depot; occupy it while paying for it; houses new and ready for occupancy. Also building Lots on very easy terms. Send for pamphlet (free) giving description and terms of payment; read it and judge for yourself. E. R. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway, New York, or Second street, Elizabethport.

BOLTON, LAKE GEORGE.—TO LET, TWO FURnished Cottages, nine rooms each, adjoining hotel grounds and the water; $250; $300 per year.
W. A. COLLINS, 38 Pine street.

BRICK PROPERTY FOR SALE CHEAP—60 ACRES splendid meadow, on the Raritan bay; building and machinery suitable for making 10,000 per day.
E. M. MASON, No. 1 Centre street.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—WAVERLEY, NEAR Elizabeth, N. J., one hour from New York. Gothic House, 11 rooms, pleasantly situated, fine lawns, ornamental trees, plenty fruit, stable, &c.; 1½ acres; rent $550. Address W. R. WARD, Waverley, N. J.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—AT POMPTON Plains, Morris county, N. J. Said place contains eight acres of good tillable land, fine house with wing and addition, all in good order; large barn, wagon house, granary, hovel, wood sheds and other outbuildings, all in good order; two good wells, &c. Price $800 per year. For further particulars call or address S. H. BAXTER, Bloomfield, Essex county, N. J.

CHEAP COTTAGE—$2,600, AT NEW BRIGHTON, Staten Island, near steamboat landing; half on mortgage. Remake of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

COUNTRY PLACES FOR SALE AND TO LET, EXchange; at all prices in all parts of New Jersey. Call or send for list. E. M. MASON, No. 1 Centre street.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

CHEAP FARMS FOR SALE—36 MILES FROM NEW York, Erie Railroad; good houses, one 16 acres, $5,000; three acres, $1,500. Apply at 761 Greenwich street, or to S. IRELAND, 291 Broadway.

DESIRABLE FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED RESIdences at Yonkers, Rye, New Rochelle and New Brighton to let; several very superior.
HASTINGS, COLEIN & SALMON, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

ENGLEWOOD AND NORTHERN RAILROAD.—MAGnificent Country Seats, Farms, Cottages, Lots, &c., for sale at great bargains; many houses to let. Full description with KELLY BROTHERS, 205 Broadway.

ENGLEWOOD AND VICINITY.—FINE RESIDENCES in fine order, $2,500 to $50,000. A few Houses to rent. Choice Farms for investment and improvement.
C. D. KELLOGG & D. W. SMITH, 115 Broadway, and corner Dean and Palisade avenues Englewood.

FARM FOR SALE OR TO LET—CONTAINING 100 acres, in the town of Clover, Halifax county, Virginia, 98 miles from Richmond, on the Richmond and Danville Railroad. For full particulars apply to D. E. HILL, No. 92 Reade street.

FARM TO LET—ON BROADWAY, PATERSON, N. J.; high cultivation; from 10 to 40 acres; cheap. For particulars in full apply at 188 Canal street, New York.

FIRST CLASS STEAM MERCHANT FLOUR MILL FOR sale—Situate on the bank of the Delaware and Raritan Canal, in the business portion of the city of New Brunswick, N. J., within easy access of New York and Philadelphia; large sized lot, building 42x50, four stories and basement, containing five run of stone, smutting machine, separators, bran dusters, abundant bolting capacity, elevators, &c.; storage room for 20,000 bushels of grain; the whole built new within a year and now in the most complete order; engine and boiler of 120 horse power; capacity of mill, about 200 barrels flour and 500 bags meal per day of 24 hours. Being the only mill located in a growing population of 20,000, this affords an unusual opportunity for a business man. If not sold at private sale previous to the 15th of April it will then be offered at public auction on the premises. For further particulars apply at or address RARITAN STEAM MILLS, New Brunswick, N. J.

FOR SALE—ON FORT HILL, NEW BRIGHTON, Staten Island, a fine, comfortable House, with 12 rooms, heater, range, gas; beautiful view; near the landing; immediate possession; terms moderate. Apply to D. P. HITCHCOCK, 160 Broadway.

FOR SALE—NEAR GRAND VIEW PARK, STATEN Island, neat Cottage House, with 9 rooms; gardener's house, good barn and outhouses; garden and fruit; and about 12 acres cultivated land; one hour from the city; will be sold low. Address owner box 2,040 New York Post office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FARM OF 63 ACRES, at Bellaport station, Long Island Railroad; 45 acres cultivated, balance woodland; good house and barn; in vicinity of churches, schools and manufactories.
S. S. NORTON & CO., 1,227 Broadway.

FOR SALE—MELROSE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY—The Stock, Fixtures and Lease of a thriving Grocery Store; rent cheap. Inquire of S. MEYER, Milton street, near Cortlandt avenue, Melrose, Westchester county.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN.—AT NEWARK, N. J., 5 minutes' walk from three depots, three story and extension well built House, in perfect order; marble mantels, gas, &c.; lot 30x100; unexceptionable neighborhood; terms to suit purchaser. Apply on premises No. 69 Columbia street, below Green, or at 202 Centre street, New York.

FOR SALE—FINE LARGE RESIDENCE, FRONTING on the west bank of the Hudson; five miles above Poughkeepsie; furnished or not; 125 acres, with plenty of fruit; terms easy. Address or call on the owner, CALVIN ADAMS, 28 South street.

FOR SALE—ORANGE, N. J., 1½ MILES FROM NEW York, location high and very healthy, handsome French roof Cottage, seven rooms; price low. Terms easy.
B. F. SMALL, 109 Pearl street.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 75 ACRES ON LONG ISLAND, near Sound; water connection; highest state of cultivation; modern house, gas, &c.; with or without stock and farming implements; at less than value. Permits of a JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

FOR SALE—A VILLAGE FARM NEAR TWO RAILroads, containing 208 acres, with fine buildings, in Dutchess county. Inquire of C. BARNARD, real estate broker, 189 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT RESIDENCE AT PLAINFIELD, N. J., with one or more acres of land; house contains all the modern improvements and is in thorough order throughout; grounds handsomely laid out with all kinds of fruit and shade trees. For further particulars address T. W. DOLBROOK, 369 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE—ON STATEN ISLAND, ELEGANT RESIdence, all modern improvements, five minutes' from ferry, carriage house, &c., $9,000; Surroundings the best.
DARRIN, 50 Broad street.

FOR SALE—STATEN ISLAND, NORTH SHORE, SIX Acres and Cottage, ¾ mile from ferry; $2,500; also 4 Acres, Cottage, 8 rooms, and barn; $2,600.
DARRIN, 50 Broad street.

FOR SALE (VERY CHEAP) OR EXCHANGE—DEsirable Residence and Outbuildings, with 25 or 250 acres, highly cultivated land, beautifully located, high ground, 17 miles by Northern New Jersey Railroad.
W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—HEALTHY LOCALITY, BY ORDER of the executor of Captain Aug. De Pegster, deceased, New Brighton, S. I., ten minutes from Sailors' Snug Harbor landing, House, with all modern conveniences, barn, &c.; beautiful grounds; two or more acres of land. Apply to WM. A. COLLINS, 38 Pine street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ON EASY TERMS, ONE OF THE finest places on Long Island; House, 15 rooms, basement and cellar; good stable, carriage and ice house; ground 160 feet square, filled with all kinds of ornamental shade and fruit trees in and around it; also a fine view of the bay; situated at Fort Hamilton. Apply to A. KUCHMANN, Third avenue, corner Twenty-first street, South Brooklyn.

FOR SALE ($4,500)—MOTT HAVEN, VILLA PLACE and College avenue, fine corner House; all improvements, with garden; complete order; stylish and comfortable; easy terms. CHARLES EMMONS, 254 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A gentleman's Country Seat at Oyster Bay, L. I., with 20 acres of ground; fully furnished in the best manner; house gothic, with 10 rooms, outbuildings, &c.; carriages and horses if desired; terms easy. For particulars inquire at W. H. VAN WYCK'S, 229 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT, on the east bank of the Hudson, 22 miles; buildings good, 25 acres choice land, plenty fruit, river view, &c. Address COMFORT, Herald office.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A HANDSOME COUNTRY Seat at Flushing; all modern improvements of a city house; stable, greenhouse, fine garden, abundant fruit, and only five minutes from depot; also two Lots to exchange for Furniture. ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT, 32 Beekman street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET CHEAP—TWO STORY AND basement House; 20 minutes from city, one block from horse car. Call on or address OWNER, 24 Hoy street, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEW TWO STORY FRAME Building, with attic and basement complete; 17 rooms; modern style, grounds laid out with evergreens; one hour and ten minutes' from New York, three minutes' walk from depot; five trains daily. Apply to N. D. WILLIAMS, 388 Broadway, or J. C. & W. H. CUTTER, Woodbridge, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT ORANGE, N. J., MODERN built House, 14 rooms, with carriage house, &c.; three acres land, delightfully located, near station; rent $2,400 per annum. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

FURNISHED HOUSE—$900.—FOR RENT, FROM MAY 1, by a family declining housekeeping, a newly furnished House, containing 8 rooms; gas, bath, hot and cold water, &c.; pleasantly situated at Bergen City, N. J.; 25 minutes from City Hall, New York, by steam or horse cars; rent $380 per annum; furniture complete, new and good; $900; less than two-thirds of cost price. Address OWNER, box 4,440 New York Post office.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN ELIZABETH—NEW HOUSE, all modern improvements; 11 rooms; well furnished throughout; 8 minutes from depot; $110 per month. Address box 324 Elizabeth Post office.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY, WITH CARriage house and stable, about one hour from city by New Haven Railroad, will be let for the season very low. Apply to Paying Teller, Bank Republic.

GREENWICH, CONN.—TO LET, HOUSE, 13 ROOMS; in fine order; convenient to depot and salt water; two acres land, fruit, &c. Inquire of ROBERT MEAD, 95 Wall street.

HOTEL, WITH GOOD RUN OF CUSTOM AND TEN acres of Land, to lease, on Northern Railroad of New Jersey, 512 miles from the ferry. Apply to B. WALLACE, 78 Barclay street.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—FOR SALE, A WELL BUILT Cottage, French roof, 8 rooms and closets; marble mantels; hard and soft water; Lot 50x125; price $6,500; half cash; near depot. Apply to GEO. H. GREEN or box No. 122, Montclair Post office.

MUST BE SOLD—SIX ACRES; DELIGHTFUL WATER front; fine house, 10 rooms; barn, plenty of fruit; near daily boat; 6 miles south of Elizabethport; first class neighborhood, healthy; $8,000. Owner, at BROWNING'S, 22 Cortlandt street.

NEW BRIGHTON, S. I., NEAR ST. MARK'S AND PAVilion Hotels.—Several very desirable modern Houses, furnished and unfurnished, $300 to $2,500, or reasonable for summer. COLLINS, 38 Pine street.

NEAR ENGLEWOOD—FOR SALE OR RENT, TWO French roof Houses; 11 rooms; marble mantels; bay windows; three minutes' walk from depot. Apply to KELLY BROTHERS, 205 Broadway, or Mr. DEMAREST, Highland station.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FOR SALE, SEVERAL NEW Dwellings, slightly located, four to seven minutes from depot, ranging from $3,500 to $14,000; all first class. Inquire of J. G. CADMUS, corner of Seventh and Washington sts.

PERSONS OF MODERATE MEANS CAN BUY GOOD Farms, at low prices and on easy terms, by addressing me for full particulars. Farms from 50 to 500 acres.
D. HOLBROOK, Fort Jervis, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE TO LET AND FOR SALE, NEAR West Point.—For sale, two Country Seats, in complete order, beautifully situated on the bank of the Hudson. To let, one furnished and two unfurnished Cottages; Rooms to let, in new building on Main street, Highland Falls. Address JAMES DENTON, Highland Falls, Orange county, N. Y.

RENT $350.—TWO COMPLETE HOUSES, WITH ALL modern improvements, flagged sidewalks, gas, &c.; 3 minutes from boat or steam cars, 45 minutes from City Hall, on Willis avenue, corner of 141st street, North New York; first class neighborhood. Apply to Nott Haven P. M.

RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDSON.—TO LET, THE Country Seat of the late Abram Schermerhorn; the house contains some 20 rooms; rent low. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, 55 Broadway.

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN LAND AGENCY, WASHington, D. C.—KENNEDY & SON purchase and sell Southern and Western Lands on commission and induce immigration. With numerous European and American agencies they possess unsurpassed advantages for the sale of lands.
JOS. L. G. KENNEDY, late United States Census.
JOS. M. KENNEDY, late United States Army.

STATEN ISLAND.—TO LET, HOUSES FURNISHED and unfurnished, for the season or year, in good locations and convenient to the ferries. Several fine summer Residences. D. R. HITCHCOCK, 100 Broadway.

TO LET—AT ORANGE, N. J., MAIN STREET, NEAR Brick Church station, new House, newly furnished, for one or three years. See B. BARR, with H. H. Claflin.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

SEE EVENING TELEGRAM
TO-DAY.
CELEBRATION OF THE
FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.
A DARK DAY'S REJOICING,
ILLUMINATED AND ILLUSTRATED.
SEE THE ONLY CORRECT ACCOUNT OF THE
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TELEGRAM.

TO LET—THE UNITED STATES HOTEL AT HAVERstraw, N. Y., with bar, restaurant and stabling; rent $2,000 per annum. It is one of the best hotels on the Hudson and is doing a fine business. Also a new Hotel at Grassy Point, partially furnished. At same place, six new Dwelling Houses. Address DAVID MUNN, Haverstraw, New York.

TO LET—NEAR DUNELLEN, 27 MILES FROM NEW York, on Central Railroad of New Jersey, a pleasantly located Cottage, with carriage house, stable and other outbuildings, all in perfect order; two acres of land in lawn and garden; fruit and ornamental trees; rent moderate. Apply to W. S. STEVENS, Dunellen depot, or address box 660 New York Post office.

TO LET—ON UPPER TERRACE IN NEW BRIGHTON; two fine Cottages; all modern improvements; perfect view of bay and Hills and near both ferries.
A. PRENTICE, 195 Broadway.

TO LET—A DWELLING HOUSE AT MILTON LANDing, containing nine rooms; rent $180. Address J. HANDLEY, Milton, Ulster county, N. Y.

TO LET—AT LONG BRANCH, TWO FURNISHED Cottages, near the sea and principal hotels. Address GLENN & CO., 726 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, or JACOB W. MORRIS, at Long Branch, who will show the cottages on application.

TO LET—A FINE OLD MANSION, WITH NICE grounds, shade and fruit; one hour by rail; fare 12c.; rent only $450. H. H. JONES, 73 Broadway.

TO LET—HOTEL AT FAR ROCKAWAY, NEAR THE Beach, $350; also a Store; rent cheap; railroad runs every hour. Apply to S. NORTON, feed store, 157 Broadway, Williamsburg, L. I.

TO LET—FROM THE 1ST MAY, AT SARATOGA Springs, several commodious newly erected brick Houses, containing 11 rooms each, convenient to the Springs, pleasantly located on Washington street, opposite the Continental Hotel; also a corner Store with a dwelling attached, well located for a grocery or confectionery store. Inquire or address S. FRIEDLANDER, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

TO LET—A HOUSE, FRONTING ON THE HUDSON river, containing nine rooms; water in basement; choice flowers, fruit, &c.; can hire on premises horses and rowboat if desired. Rent, $400. Take steamboat

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A.—TWO FINE STORES, WITH BASEMENTS, TO LET, together or separately, 25x75, terms low. 14 and 16 Fourth avenue.

A.—TO LET, FIRST OR SECOND LOFT OF 48 EAST Fourteenth street; moderate terms. Best business location in the city. Apply on the premises.

A NEW MARKET TO LEASE—THE BUILDING IS situated on the principal thoroughfare, opposite City Hall, Jersey City, and covers about 14,000 square feet of ground; is suitable for a place of amusement, garden, sales and depository room, or for market purposes. Also two large Stores and a Cottage to let. Inquire of S. M. HOFFMAN, at the market.

A SECOND FLOOR, ABOUT 50 FEET SQUARE, WELL lighted, to let, with steam power. Inquire on premises, 204 East Twenty-ninth street, New York.

A LARGE CORNER STORE TO LET—THIRD AVENUE and Eighty-sixth street; suitable for a grocery or tea store. Inquire at 502 West street or 71 East Eighty-sixth street.

A COAL YARD TO LET—WITH SCALES AND FIXtures and stables complete, near Greenwich avenue and Jane street. Inquire at 502 West street.

A LARGE DOCK ON HARLEM RIVER (WESTCHESter side) to let or lease; also one at the end of Second avenue, Harlem. Apply to JOHN M. BECK, Third avenue, near 133d street, New Haven, or 29 Broadway, New York, between 12 and 2.

A SPLENDID FRONT OFFICE; ALSO A SUIT OF three Offices on Broadway, between John street and Maiden lane, excellently lighted; suitable for a lawyer, architect or other business purposes; rent reasonable; possession of the front office immediately. Inquire at 180 Broadway, room 17.

A.—TO LET OR LEASE, UPPER PART OF BUILDING No. 182 Chatham square, corner Oliver street; three Lofts with hatchway. Inquire in the paint store.

A LARGE CORNER STORE AND BASEMENT ON Second avenue and Forty-second street to rent very low to a good tenant. Apply to JOHN PETTRETCH, 454 Third avenue.

A WELL-LOCATED CORNER STORE TO LET, AT the junction of Broadway, Seventh avenue and Forty-third street, suitable for drugs, dry goods, millinery, fancy goods, &c. Has plate glass front and desirable room in rear. Rent only $1,5 0. Possession now. Apply to WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, 1,302 Broadway, or 595 Sixth avenue.

A LARGE STORE ON THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF Broadway and Forty-second street, now a dry store, and the splendid Hall, 65x70 feet, over same; possession immediately; grand business location. A. P. SMITH & BROS., 1,304 Broadway.

A.—EIGHTH AVENUE STORE TO LET, WITH Showing, Counters, Gas Fixtures, &c., on the west side, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets; plate glass front; two windows. S. EMBERSON, 441 Eighth av.

BROADWAY STORE NO. 685 TO LET; ENTIRE building or in floors to suit; size 25x100. Also the four story Store 188 Mercer street, in rear of and connecting with Broadway store; size 25x80; divided to suit. Apply to WM. L. BURKE, 128 Fulton street.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—THE HANDSOME Store 1,125 (west side), between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets; 20x65; plate glass windows; very showy. Apply to C. L. JONES, 828 Broadway.

BOARDING HOUSE TO LET—LARGE AND ELEgantly furnished, doing a good business, on Stuyvesant square, 250 East Seventeenth street, with or without a fine Stable. Apply to C. J. FOLSOM, 22 St. Mark's place, Eighth street, Real Estate office.

BUILDINGS TO LET—FOR FACTORY OR OTHER purposes (front and rear), 138 Elizabeth street, 25x40 and 30x60, each three stories high; rent moderate. Apply to WM. FLANDRAU, 376 Ninth avenue, or A. S. FLANDRAU, No. 7 East Eighteenth street.

ELEGANT HOUSE, 35 ROOMS, TO LEASE—FOR FIRST class boarding house, or furnished, for summer, to private family, on Richmond terrace, near Blanchard's Pavilion, New Brighton, S. I. W. A. COLLINS, 38 Pine street.

FACTORY TO LET—SIXTH, FIVE STORIES HIGH, with Basement, well lighted. G. YOUNGS, 315 Seventh avenue.

FOR BOARDING HOUSE OR OTHERWISE—NO. 51 West 8 street, four stories, 20x50. Address or apply to ALEXANDER THAIN, No. 9 Pine street, up stairs.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET—IN GOOD LOCAtions, suitable for boarding or private purposes. W. H. SMITH & CO., 968 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—SUITable for a ladies' boarding house, or would let, furnished, to a responsible party. Apply at 257 Broadway, room No. 7.

HOUSE TO LET—IN CHAMBERS STREET, WITH Store and Basement; rent $70 for the whole house; occupied as a liquor store; lease given. PAYTEN, 161 Division street.

LOFTS TO LET—FOUR FINE LOFTS IN BUILDING 182 Fulton street, corner New Church; fine north light; office and water closet in first loft; will lease for four years to desirable parties. Apply on the premises or at LLOYD'S, No. 7 Warren street.

OFFICE AND DESK ROOM TO LET—CHEAP, BY HERBERT A. LEE, 197 Broadway.

SEE EVENING TELEGRAM TO-DAY. CELEBRATION OF THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT. A DARK DAY'S REJOICING, ILLUMINATED AND ILLUSTRATED. SEE THE ONLY CORRECT ACCOUNT OF THE PROCESSION OF YESTERDAY, HUMOROUSLY ILLUSTRATED, IN TO-DAY'S

STEAM POWER—WITH LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS; also one larger Room, lighted on three sides and also from above. Apply to S. PITOU, 404 First avenue, corner Twenty-fourth street.

STEAM POWER, $100 PER YEAR—HORSE POWER. Rooms of every description to let, with steam power. Apply to H. W. GRLENE, 161 Plymouth street, Brooklyn.

STEAM POWER TO LET—LARGE FLOORS, WELL lighted rooms and steady power, can insure for one per cent. Inquire at 562 West street.

STEAM POWER.—TO LET, A SPLENDID LOFT, 50x100, in new building 25 and 27 Wooster street; plenty of light. Apply to J. & W. LYALL.

STEAM POWER—LARGE LOFTS TO LET, WITH Steam Power. Apply to CASSIDY & OXLEY, 144 Centre street.

SECOND FLOOR STORE TO LET—$1,500, AT 512 Broadway. Apply to S. K. SPENCER, on the premises.

STORE TO LET—ELEGANTLY FITTED UP AND adapted for a sample or lunch room, or would rent furnished for that business. Rent low. 232 Pearl street.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE FINE STORE, CORNER of Broadway and Broome street, now occupied by E. V. Haughwout & Co., 53 feet front by 100 feet deep; five stories high, beside basement and sub-basement. Apply on premises, or to A. L. ELY, 22 Pine street.

TO LET—AT REDUCED RATES, WHOLE OR PARTS of Buildings, with steady Steam Power; large or small rooms; well lighted, &c. Apply at 452 East Tenth street, near avenue D.

TO LET—AT 533 AND 535 FOURTH AVENUE, Rooms for storage and light manufacturing business. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—NEW STORES, ON THIRD AVENUE, BEtween Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh streets, corner and inside, with fine plate glass show windows; immediate possession; rent low to desirable tenants. KIDNEY, FARLESS & CO., 552 Third avenue.

TO LET—STEAM POWER AND ROOMS, IN CORNER buildings, viz.:—Basement and First Floor, 50x100; also one Fourth (top) Floor, 70x100; high ceilings and excellent light; any quantity of steam power. Apply at factory, in Seventh avenue, corner of Twenty-ninth street.

TO LET—SEVERAL SHOPS WITH STEAM POWER. Inquire at BARTE, MEYERHOFF & CO.'S, 131 and 133 Mercer street.

TO LET—GROUND AND BACK ROOMS 920 THIRD AVENUE, between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth streets. Also Floors, to respectable tenants. Apply at 225 East Eighteenth street.

TO LET—THE SPLENDID STORE, SOUTHWEST CORner of Third avenue and Thirty-eighth street; fine plate glass windows; the finest store and best business location between the Bowery and Harlem. Apply in the store.

TO LET—A FINE STORE IN NO. 516 THIRD AVENUE, near Thirty-fourth street; also a very fine Floor, 25x61. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—SEVERAL FIRST CLASS STORES IN HARlem; a good chance for new beginners. Apply on the premises, Third avenue, 109 and 110th streets.

TO LET.—A PARTY DOING A READY MADE CLOTHing business in boys', youths' and men's wear, desires to let Part of his spacious Store to a first class cutter and merchant tailor; liberal arrangements will be made to a responsible party having capital to furnish piece goods, &c., for his own trade, which would be $20,000 to $25,000 per year; reason for so doing, want of capital to carry on both branches of the business. Address, for one week, E. F. C., Herald office.

TO LET—THE STORE 231 CANAL STREET, AT A REduced rent; neatly fitted up with counters, shelves, &c.; splendid location for business. Inquire up stairs from 9 to 4 o'clock.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, THREE WELL lighted Floors, 25x75, with from 5 to 10 horse power. Apply to SOCHUM & JETTER, 143 East Fifteenth street, between Third and Lexington avenues.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT, STORE AND SECOND Floor, and a large Gallery, at No. 278 Bowery. Rent very low. Inquire of A. SCHWAZEY, 624 Fifth street.

TO LET—THE FOUR STORY BUILDING NO. 143 Eighth street, a few doors east of Broadway, for hotel, boarding or business purposes. DYE & CURTISS, 503 Sixth avenue.

TO LET—A FRAME BUILDING, FORTY FEET SQUARE, well ventilated and adapted to light manufacturing purposes. Apply at office of lumber yard, foot of North Third street, Williamsburg.

TO LET—LOFTS, FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, AT NO. 90 Crosby street. Apply to JAMES CARR, 167 Bowery.

TO LET—OFFICES IN BUILDING NO. 289 BROADway, corner of Reade street; also in 342 Broadway, corner of Duane street; also whole Building No. 26 Duane street, near Broadway. Will be let in separate parts if desired. Apply to A. S. HUTCHINGS, 38 John street.

TO LET—THREE WELL LIGHTED LOFTS; RENT very low; can be used as grocery or some light mechanical business. Apply at 69 Gold street.

TO LET—THE THREE LOFTS ON THE NORTHWEST corner of Canal and Wooster streets, 22x72 feet; entrance on Canal street; hoistway, gas and water; will be rented separate. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—FANCY STORE, 709 SIXTH AVENUE, WITH rooms adjoining, for a term of years; rent $1,000 per year; immediate possession; fixtures for sale. Apply in the store.

TO LET, WITH STEAM POWER—A ROOM IN A brick building. Apply at office of lumber yard, foot of North Third street, Williamsburg.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

TO LET—STORE AND SECOND STORY 412 EIGHTH avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets; capital stand for any business; rent for both $75 per month. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—A FINE STORE FOR A BILLIARD OR Liquor Saloon, in Greenwich street near Christopher; rent moderate. Apply to L. GATTMANN, 238 West Thirty-fifth street.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES OR DWELLING—87 Grand street, near Greene; rent $1,200 per year. Apply at 317 Canal street.

TO LET CHEAP—SEPARATELY OR TOGETHER, A splendid Store and Dwelling on the west side of Broadway, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets; good location for business and immediate possession. Go and see it. All in perfect order.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE STORE NO. 5 Chatham square, through to Catherine street; rent $1,500 per annum. This is one of the oldest and best stands for business in the ward. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine street.

TO LEASE—FROM MAY 1, 1870, THE THREE VERY substantial Stores Nos. 15, 17, 19, 21 and 23 Whitehall street, known as the "Kimble warehouses," containing two steam elevators; two offices on first and second floors; will be leased separately or together. Apply to JAMES N. PAULDING, No. 20 Broadway.

TO LEASE—A FACTORY, ON ELEVENTH AVENUE; building 160 feet front, with four boilers and 260 horse power engine; would let part of the building, 35x100 feet, four stories, with steam power; also an extension and lot on Thirty-third street, near Eleventh avenue; suitable for a handling wood yard, stone yard, or any manufacturing purpose; dock at the foot of the street. For particulars, apply at 542 West Twenty-third street.

TO LEASE—CHEAP RENT—THREE STORY BRICK Building, well lighted, with Steam Engine, Boiler, Shafting and Belting; all in good order. E. MERK, 665 Forty second street, near Eleventh avenue.

TO LEASE—THE OLD ESTABLISHED FRENCH PUBlic House, No. 5 North Moore street, at $1,000 a year. Inquire at C. G. LEVISON, 111 Broadway, room 26, after 11 o'clock.

TO LEASE FOR 15 OR 20 YEARS—TWO LARGE brown stone Houses in Fourteenth street, between Broadway and Fifth avenue; 50x100. HENRY WOLFSOHN, 61 Chambers street.

TO RENT—AT 283 SIXTH AVENUE, FIRST FLOOR, three large Rooms, suitable for a dentist or dressmaker. Apply to WILLIAM SUGDEN, 703 Sixth avenue.

TO RENT—A FOUR STORY BRICK BUILDING, 25X70, with cellar, suitable for manufacturing purposes; hoisting gear complete. Apply to B. WALLACE, 75 Barclay st.

THE BASEMENT STORE, 60 FEET DEEP, NO. 9 Greenwich avenue, opposite Jefferson Market; good business stand; only $30 per month. METGS D. BENJAMIN, No. 8 East Ninth street.

TO DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, OR CARPET MERchants.—TO LEASE, THE SPACIOUS AND ELEGANT STORE AND BUILDING, 65x61 7, SITUATED NO. 340 BOWERY, TOGETHER WITH FIRST CLASS FIXTURES. APPLY ON THE PREMISES.

VALUABLE WILLIAMSBURG DOCK AND WATER Front, 165x69 feet, to lease for a term of years, with two story frame Building, 40x60 feet, on the same, for sale. Possession immediately. Apply to C. H. MALLESON, 62 South street.

93 UNION SQUARE, NORTH SIDE.—THIS HIGHLY desirable brown stone House, 25.8 feet front, is now being put in complete order, and will be rented at a low figure. From its location, &c., it possesses many advantages, which recommend it either for business purposes or a fine house. Apply to Mr. LYON, at Arnold, Constable & Co.'s, Broadway and Nineteenth street.

78 BEEKMAN STREET.—TO LET, THE STORE AND Basement; rent low. Inquire of FORD & TUPPER, 769 Broadway, corner of Tenth street.

93 GRAND STREET, NEW IRON BUILDING, TO let, by J. D WENDEL, 79 Maiden lane.

240 EAST TWELFTH STREET, NEAR SECOND avenue.—An Office, suitable for a doctor. Apply to Mr. COHEN, shade and paper hanging store, 111 Bowery.

482 BROADWAY, NEAR BROOME STREET—A very fine Store, 25x100, at a low rent; also Lofts, Rooms, Offices, &c. Apply at room No. 2, 484 Broadway.

697 BROADWAY, CORNER FOURTH STREET.—TO let, Rooms, Floors, Offices, &c., at reduced rents, a fine Tailor's Store, also a Studio. Apply as above, room No. 3.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FULL SIZED CORNER brown stone House on Clinton street, Brooklyn, within a few minutes' walk of both South and Wall street ferries, to let, with possession on May 1. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street.

AN ELEGANT HOUSE, CONTAINING 18 ROOMS handsomely furnished, with stable and outhouses, garden and 2 acres of ground, on the Hudson, one hour from New York, to rent to a private family. Inquire of JOHN W. STERLING, No. 4 Pine street.

A NUMBER OF FURNISHED HOUSES, IN CITY AND country, to let; several very desirable. Printed lists for distribution. HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine street.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FOUR STORY BROWN stone House in Thirty seventh street, near Fifth avenue. Also in Twenty third, Nineteenth, Tenth and other streets. EUGENE CHEVALLIER, 81 Cedar street.

A FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN STONE House to let, elegantly furnished, bill and table, &c., on East Forty-fourth street, near Lexington avenue; rent $250 per month. H. R. DREW & CO., 175 Fifth avenue.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—TO LET, FURNISHED, FOR 6 months, the lower part of 69 Orange street, delightfully situated, consisting of large double parlor and two extensions; also front Basement and Kitchen and large attic Bedroom. BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—FIRST CLASS THREE STORY brick House, 87 Hicks street, corner of First apple street; all improvements; rent $175 per month. Apply to JOHN R. KENNADAY, 112 Broadway, room No. 1.

LARGE BROWN STONE HIGH STOOP; POSSESSION April 1, Murray Hill, near Fifth avenue; principals only; low to responsible parties. 176 Broadway, room 21.

PARTIALLY FURNISHED FOUR STORY HIGH stoop, 23x65x125, location near Cooper Institute; desirable neighborhood; moderate rent. W. H. A. BROWN, 88 Maiden lane.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE HOUSE NO. 16 WASHington square, third door west of Fifth avenue; these premises are handsomely furnished, location unexceptionable, and will be let on reasonable terms to a private family; possession immediately. Apply to THOMAS PATTEN, 246 Greenwich street, near Robinson.

TO LET—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, FURNISHED or unfurnished, a beautiful Residence, high and healthy, 14 rooms, three acres in lawn, fruit, garden, &c., coach house and stable; 12 minutes' drive from Fort Washington depot, one hour through Central Park to Madison square, or 10 minutes' walk to steamboat, rent low. L. A. RIDERY, 205 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE AT WASHINGTON Heights; a very desirable summer and winter residence, with all conveniences and extensive grounds, also smaller House on same property. Inquire on the premises of EUGENE M. KRAY, foot of 181st street, North river, or of HENRY L. HOYUET, 112 Duane street.

TO LET—WITH THE FURNITURE, THE DWELLING House 139 East Seventeenth street, at a reduced and moderate rent. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 142 Pine street.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, A COMPLETELY furnished House, on Brooklyn Heights within ten minutes' walk of either Fulton or Wall street ferry. Address J. L. D., Herald office.

TO LET—A COSEY FURNISHED HOUSE, IN A GOOD neighborhood, with every convenience for a small family; rent $1,200 per annum. Address C. W. B., Herald office.

TO LET—IN HARLEM, A COTTAGE, FURNISHED OR unfurnished. Address, with real name, JOHNSON, box 193 Herald office.

TO LET—AT HIGH BRIDGE, A FRAME DWELLING of 12 rooms; fine stables; gardener's house, a beautiful residence; private or for summer boarding; steam communication hourly; the place not so much an object as a good tenant, other Houses, furnished and unfurnished. A. B. MILLS, 156th street and Tenth avenue and 121 Nassau street, room 10.

TO LET—PARTLY FURNISHED, A FINE HOUSE, beautifully situated on Central Park avenue, two miles above Williamsbridge and one mile from Woodlawn station, Harlem Railroad, one hour's drive from Fourth-fourth street. Superior stables and outhouses; seven acres of ground, well laid out, with fruit, shade trees, &c. Address W. H. S., box 175 Herald office.

TO LET—AT THAT DESIRABLE LOCATION (FOURTH street, fronting Washington square (No. 71), two story and attic House, partly furnished. Library, Piano, Pier Glasses, &c.; modern improvements; lot 25x100. For permits and terms apply at 41 West Fourth street.

TO RENT—FOR ONE YEAR FROM MAY 1 NEXT, A handsomely furnished high stoop brown stone House, three story and attic; rent $2 0 per month. Apply on premises, 255 West Twenteth street.

TO RENT FURNISHED—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, in the pleasantest part of Clinton street, a few minutes' walk from the ferries, a three story brick House, with all conveniences and in the most perfect order, to a small private family only; possession in April if desired; rent $125 per month. Address A., box 69 Brooklyn Post office.

TO RENT—WITH THE HANDSOME FURNITURE, THE most complete basement House in its appointments of any now offered to rent, and is located between Fifth and Sixth avenues, and below Madison square. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

Unfurnished.

AT REDUCED RENTALS—TWO DESIRABLE, STRICTly modern brown stone Dwellings, overlooking East river, 12th street. Boat, steam or street cars convenient. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A FIRST CLASS FULL SIZED BROWN STONE HOUSE, on Clinton street, Brooklyn, in perfect order, to let or lease at $2,250 per annum. Five minutes' walk from South ferry. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street.

AT 111 BROADWAY, UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO let.—Call for list, send for permits, examine property, compare rates, submit offers. Enclose stamp for circular. STANLEY DAY.

A FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HIGH STOOP House, 326 West Forty-ninth street, near Broadway, to let; rent $1,300; will be put in perfect order. Apply to WM. ELLIOTT, 1,491 Broadway.

A THREE STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE, NEWLY and handsomely furnished; splendid location; first class in every respect; rent, to a careful tenant, $120 per month; possession at once. 461 East Fifty-seventh street.

A NINTH WARD THREE STORY AND BASEMENT brick Dwelling House 356 West Twelfth street; all modern improvements, 14 rooms, furnace, stationary tubs, nice yard to one family only; rent $1,400. Permits at 246 West Twelfth street.

A COMPLETE THREE STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE to let, on three years' lease; price $850, in Twentieth street, east side. Address W., box 133 Herald office.

A LARGE FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE, IN Forty-eighth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, 17 rooms; complete order; rent $2, 00 ROBERT T. MEEKS, 80 Cedar street.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Unfurnished.

A FINE THREE STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE, IN Forty-ninth street, just east of Seventh avenue, 11 rooms; complete order; rent $, 00. ROBERT T. MEEKS, 80 Cedar street.

A SPLENDID COTTAGE—454 EAST 146TH STREET, near avenue A; also Cottages 115th street, 116th street, near Fourth avenue 10 rooms, rent $40 and $50 each; also large Third Floor 123 East 126th street; no finer location; rent $40. Apply early at house 146th street.

A SPLENDID THREE STORY BROWN STONE HIGH stoop House in Sixty-second street, near Third avenue, to rent cheap; party living to lease to a young man and wife, the owners. WALDRON & ZITTEL, 1,016 Third avenue.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN RENT.—CALL AND GET Houses from 15 to 25 per cent cheaper than former prices. Just think of it. Beautiful Madison avenue houses, $500; splendid Lexington avenue corner, $640; and others in streets and avenues very cheap. WALDRON & ZITTEL, 1,016 Third avenue.

A GENTLEMAN, MUCH AWAY, WOULD RENT HIS double House (newly and elegantly furnished), use grounds, gas, &c., to a select family of adults, and board the rent out; rented society more desirable than money; forty minutes from New York. Apply to R. W. HOLMES, corner Main and Commerce streets, Orange, N. J.

A.—OVER 100 DESIRABLE HOUSES, VARIOUSLY LOcated, at rents from $200 to $4,000. Printed lists furnished upon application. HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN STONE House to let, unfurnished, on East Twenty-sixth street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues; in elegant order; possession; rent to commence on the 1st of May. H. R. DREW & CO., 175 Fifth avenue.

A TWO STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE, IN GOOD order, with all improvements, in Forty seventh street, near Sixth avenue, to let. First class location. PRICE BROTHERS, 650 Eighth avenue.

A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN STONE House, with extension, to rent, in Thirty-third street; good location; rent very low. Apply to JOHN PETTRETCH, 454 Third avenue.

A VERY NEAT, WELL FINISHED FOUR STORY brown stone front English basement House, 382 West Thirty-second street, with gas fixtures and mirrors, in perfect order, to let low. JOHN M. PINKNEY, 73 Cedar st.

BROOKLYN.—TO LET, NEAR THE CITY HALL AND midway between ferries, near Court street, an English basement House; large lot, full sized house, containing 16 rooms and all improvements, for one person's board and $80 rent. None but responsible and satisfactory parties need apply. Address K. M. E., Herald Branch office, Brooklyn.

BEEKMAN HILL, SUPERIOR TO BROOKLYN Heights.—A corner House, Fifty-first street and Beekman place, for sale, rent or exchange. Apply to J. O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine street.

BEEKMAN HILL, FIFTIETH STREET.—A FEW FOUR story brown stone Houses to rent, from $1,500 to $3,000. J. O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine street.

BRICK COTTAGE—CORNER OF SIXTH AVENUE and 17th street; 8 rooms, 6 lots, splendid grapevines; rent low. Inquire on premises, or of GEORGE W. LOSS, 70 Fulton street.

CHEAP.—TO RENT, NEAR GRAMERCY PARK, A three story high stoop brick House, with an extension; 25 feet wide; rent $1,8 0. ALBERT BELLAMY, No. 8 Pine street.

DESIRABLE HOUSES TO LET.—FOUR STORY MARble front House on Fifth avenue, near the Park; house, 20x70, lot 9x100, all the improvements, splendid location, splendid order. Possession on or before May 1, to a private family only. Rent low. Also, four story Ohio front House on Seventh avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, house 2x30, lot 2x100. Hot and cold water all through and every improvement. Rent $1,500. Also, brown stone House on Forty-ninth street, near Fifth avenue. All improvements. Rent $1,300. Also, several Houses furnished, in good locations, low for the rents. Apply to WM. A. E. A. CRUIKS A K, 1,302 Broadway or 595 Sixth avenue.

HARLEM.—TO LET, A GOOD THREE STORY HIGH basement brick House, with all the improvements, on 125th street, between Second and Third avenue. Rent $750. S. B. KENYON, Third avenue, corner 125th street.

HOUSE TO LET—TWENTIETH STREET, NEAR Fourth avenue; Furniture and Carpets will be sold cheap for cash. A. B. MELLICK, JR., A BRO., No. 6 Pine street.

HOUSES TO LET—IN NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN, from $700 to $2,500; large number Country Places from $240 to $1,500. E. M. MASON, No 1 Centre street.

PARTIES DESIRING HOUSE LOCATED NEAR FIFTH avenue and Fifteenth street, in perfect order, newly and completely furnished, and rent low to a desirable party, please address PRATT, station G.

REFUGEE RENTS. An unfurnished House, 326 West Thirteenth street; three story high stoop brown stone, 22 feet wide, 40 feet deep to second floor, in fine order; all conveniences good neighborhood, rent $1,200, with gas fixtures, mirrors and cornices, outblinds, shades.

Also the elegant and first class large four story high stoop brown stone English basement House 356 West Thirty-fourth street, with mirrors and gas fixtures; rent $1,600.

Also the large four story high stoop House, about 18 rooms, 474 West Twenty-third street; rent $1,500.

Also one of the largest Houses on London Terrace, West Twenty-third street, 18 or 19 rooms; will be put in thorough and excellent order; rent $1 0.0. JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

TO LET—ON THE 1ST OF MAY, A COTTAGE, WITH 6 rooms and garden in front; rent liberal. Inquire at 311 West Forty-seventh street.

TO LET—WITH CARPETS AND MIRRORS, FOUR story brown stone House No. 210 West Forty-ninth street. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—NO. 161 EAST THIRTY-SECOND STREET, rent $600; water, $20 extra and shop, house 20x50, cellar, water, closet and known as a good stand; shop 25x70, in good order, long and well known as a good stand for a good business. Apply between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-seventh streets.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, 1ST OF MAY OR BEFORE, a three story high stoop brick House, in excellent order, with all modern improvements. Inquire on premises, 156 East 119th street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

TO LET—THE BROWN STONE HOUSE 360 LEXINGton avenue, for $1,500, to a good tenant. Apply only from 10 to 11 or 3 to 4. THOS. KILPATRICK.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 148 WEST ELEVENTH street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, in a good neighborhood and in excellent order; parlors furnished with pier and mantel mirrors. Apply at the office 246 Greenwich street, near Robinson.

TO LET—321 WEST ELEVENTH STREET, NINE ROOMS, all improvements, $1,000; 10 St. Luke's place, three story and basement, all improvements, $1,6.0. 170 St. Luke's place, three story and basement, $1,4.0. Suits of Rooms, from $25 to $30. Also a Stable, containing 12 stalls. NATHANIEL ROE, 209 Varick street.

TO LET, WITH FURNITURE FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT brown stone Dwelling, 25 feet front, corner lot, containing 14 rooms and all modern improvements, and in excellent repair; situated on Clinton street, Brooklyn, within ten minutes' walk of Wall street and five minutes of South ferry; elegantly furnished throughout; entire new; rent $2,200, with a liberal discount on the cost of the furniture to a reliable party. Apply to M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 Cedar street.

TO LET—TWO ELEGANT HIGH STOOP BROWN stone Houses on 124th and 125th streets, between Second and Third avenues, very cheap. Apply to T. E. TOPPIN, 2,179 Third avenue, near corner 124th street.

TO LET—MODERATELY, 21 BREVOORT PLACE, 462 West Twenty second street, 51 Amity street, 12 Varick place, 76 Fifth avenue, 23 Lafayette place, and 256 Broadway. Inquire of ALEXANDER T. STEWART'S, agent, Broadway and Chambers street.

TO LET—A HOUSE, TWO STORY, ATTIC AND BASEMENT store, on the east side of Broome street. Inquire of S. 31 OS 152 West Broadway.

TO LET—A THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, 83 Seventh avenue, all improvements and in good order; rent $1,400 and water rent, also English basement House, 109 East Twenty-eighth street. Apply to E. D. LAWRENCE, 1,596 Broadway.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY HIGH STOOP DWELling House No. 145 East Twenty-ninth street; all improvements. Apply at 151 East Twenty-ninth street, or 27 front street.

TO LET—IN VARICK PLACE, SULLIVAN STREET, A large House, with all modern conveniences; rent $1,250. Address C. W. B., Herald office.

TO LET—53 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and Fifth avenue, four story high stoop brown stone House, 25x65, all modern improvements. HENRY A. SMITH, No. 7 Pine street.

TO LET—THE MODERN THREE STORY AND ATTIC Dwelling House No. 75 Amity street. For permit apply to T. J. GIBBONS, 109 Bleecker street.

TO LET—THE TWO STORY AND ATTIC DWELLING House No. 67 Amity street. For permit apply to T. J. GIBBONS, 109 Bleecker street.

TO LET—A THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, CONtaining 13 rooms, at 240 East Twenty-first street, near Second avenue.

TO LET—A SPLENDID RESIDENCE ON 152D STREET, near Boulevard; private stable, hot house and sixteen lots, to a first class party. DYE & CURTISS, 503 Sixth avenue.

TO LET—FIRST CLASS FULL SIZED THREE STORY high stoop House, corner Fifty-ninth street and Fourth avenue, open all day. Also first class medium sized House 111 East Fifty-fourth street. Shown from 9 to 12.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 127 EAST EIGHTEENTH street, between Irving place and Third avenue, in good order. For permit, &c., apply to H. MERRETT, 85 Third avenue.

TO LET—HOUSE 65 LONDON TERRACE, RENT $1,200; House 71 London terrace, rent $840; House 105 Allen street, rent $1 00; House 322 East Thirty-ninth street, rent $250. Apply to JAMES CARR, 167 Bowery.

TO LET—THE NEW BROWN STONE HOUSE, FOUR story, medium size, No. 22 East Forty-eighth street, near Madison avenue. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—121 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET, THREE story English basement House, all modern improvements. Rent $1,500 per year. Apply from 9 to 5 on the premises.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, A HOUSE, THREE STORY, high stoop. House on Fifteenth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; rent low; also one on Thirty-first street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; rent $1,050, one on Twentieth street for $1,4.0; also others. W. H. SMITH & CO., 948 Broadway.

TO LET—THREE STORY BASEMENT AND CELLAR brick House, brown stone basement and trimmings; walls all painted in oil colors, improvements, rent $550. Inquire of owner, on premises, 62 Washington avenue, Brooklyn.

TO LET—SMALL TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE 225 East Twenty-eighth street, 11 rooms, all improvements, $ .0; suitable for one or two families. Also small three story House, 458 Second avenue, $1,000. ROBERT G. RICHARDS, 953 Broadway.

TO LET—POSSESSION APRIL 20, THE SMALL THREE story and attic House 182 East Twenty-ninth street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, pleasantly located. Also one on East Twelfth street, between Third and Fourth avenues, $1,500. ROBERT G. RICHARDS, 953 Broadway.

TO LET—THE WHOLE, OR IN FLOORS, A RESPECTable three story brick House; rent by the year $700. Apply on the premises, 548 West Forty-eighth street.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Unfurnished.

TO LET, CHEAP—A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP brown stone Dwelling, Fifty-second street, near Third avenue, 20x65 feet; modern improvements; new house; never occupied. Inquire of ROBERT BOWNE, 779 Third avenue.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, A VERY DESIRABLE FOUR story high stoop full front House, 68 Irving place, near Gramercy Park; the rent is low, and the house will be put in good order, painted, &c., for a careful tenant. Apply for permit to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

TO LET—ON SOUTH SIDE OF NINETIETH STREET, second and third brick Houses east of avenue A; nine rooms each, with gas and fixtures, hot and cold water, range, &c. Rent $300. Inquire of BIDWELL, No. 234 Pearl street.

TO LET—THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, 240 EAST Twenty-first street, near Second avenue; thirteen rooms. To be seen after 11 A. M.

TO LET—THE FINE FOUR STORY BROWN STONE Dwelling House, 104 West Thirty eighth street; will be put in first class condition; to a respectable private family, and will rent it low. Apply to JOHN KAVANAGH, northeast corner Forty-second street and Sixth avenue.

TO LET—THE LARGE AND DESIRABLE DWELLING House, No. 37 Seventh street, with all the improvements, in complete order. Inquire at 13 Barclay street, second loft.

TO LET—THE FINE FOUR STORY DWELLING 248 West Twenty-fifth street replete with every convenience, including chandeliers, &c. Apply at 1,320 Broadway.

TO RENT—NO. 865 SIXTH AVENUE, HOUSE AND Store, near Forty-eighth street. A desirable business location. K. F. PAGE, corner Fifth av. and Fifty-second st.

TO RENT—THE FIVE STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE No. 2 Eighth avenue, or No. 11 Abingdon square; rent low to a good tenant, or would rent the Lower Part to a physician or office purposes. S. IRELAND, 201 Broadway.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED, THE THREE STORY high stoop House 336 West Thirty-first street; modern improvements; good order; unexceptionable neighborhood; rent $1,000. JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

TO RENT—THE TWO HOUSES NOS. 224 AND 226 WEST Twenty-fifth street; 4 story English basements; will be put in good order; modern conveniences, &c. Rent of 224; $1,800; of 226, $1,500. JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—THE LARGE AND FINE House 47 Jane street, four story high stoop, and Lot, running through to next street. JAS. R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

THE FOUR STORY BRICK ENGLISH BASEMENT, NO. 60 Bergen street, South Brooklyn, 14 rooms, 15 minutes' walk from South ferry and two from horse cars to other ferries. RICH. D. BENJAMIN, No. 8 East Ninth street, New York.

100 HOUSES TO RENT, IN THE CITY, FROM 17TH street to Harlem.—7th street, 14th street, 16th street, 18th street, 20th street, 27th street, 28th street, 29th street, 31st street, 33d street, 37th street, 38th street, 41st street, 44th street, 45th street, 48th street, 5th street, 60th street, 79th street, 80th street, 81st street, and a large number of others. Apply to JOHN PETTRETCH, 454 Third avenue, near Thirty-first street.

$550.—DEKALB AVENUE, NEAR NOSTRAND.—Brick House, in good order, two stories, high stoop and sub

WASHINGTON.

Application to the Supreme Court to Reopen the Decision on the Legal Tender Act.

Justice Bradley to Sit on the Rehearing of the Case.

The Increased Appropriation for the New York Post Office Defeated.

Lively Tilt in the Senate Chamber.

DRAKE AND SUMNER AT LOGGERHEADS.

WASHINGTON, April 8, 1870.

An Unfounded Rumor Corrected—Judge Bradley and the Legal Tender Act.

A report having got into circulation to the effect that Mr. Justice Bradley, of the United States Supreme Court, had determined not to sit in any case involving the constitutionality of the Legal Tender act, for the reason that, as an advocate, he had been interested in the question before his elevation to the bench, your correspondent has taken pains to ascertain the truth of the matter, and finds that there is no foundation whatever for the story. I have the authority of the eminent Justice himself for this statement. Judge Bradley has not said to any one that he would feel constrained not to sit in legal tender cases, nor does he intend to pursue such a course. He thinks that whether he was interested or not as an advocate in cases involving the constitutionality of the law has nothing to do with his rights and duties as a judge, and especially in the cases which are now before the court and with which he had no connection. Should any of the specific cases in which he might have been employed come up, then, and only then, will he feel delicacy in participating in its adjudication; but while other cases, merely involving the same legal points, are under consideration, he will be entirely free to participate. Otherwise, as he says himself, every judge, who at one time happened to be a lawyer of extended practice, would be disqualified as a judge, for nearly every question of law comes up some time or other for adjudication. The importance of the rumor was that, supposing it true, it would have the effect in all probability of leaving the old decision in force. The last decision was adopted by a vote of four to three, and since then Bradley and Strong having been added to the court, and taking it for granted that Strong is in favor of legal tenders, it would leave the court divided, four to four, Bradley not taking part. In that way the old decision would stand.

Application to Reopen the Legal Tender Case.

Hon. J. B. Beck, member of Congress from Kentucky, moved in the Supreme Court to-day for the reopening of the Hepburn-Griswold case, the leading legal tender case decided at the present term. Mr. C. R. Fetter, who argued the case, maintaining the unconstitutionality of the Legal Tender act, proceeded to address the court, but was interrupted by the Chief Justice, who said the motion was not debatable. The motion was taken under advisement. No decided case will be reopened under a decision of the court at this term unless it be requested by one of the concurring Justices, and it, therefore, depends upon such a contingency whether the case will be reopened.

The Case of Bradley, the Colored Lawyer.

Yesterday A. A. Bradley (colored) addressed a written application to Chief Justice Chase, requesting the return of certain papers handed to the Court in his behalf. This application was returned to him through the Clerk of the Court, with the suggestion that a motion should be made by counsel in open court for that purpose. Yesterday the motion for the admission of Bradley to the bar was withdrawn by Mr. Riddle and the papers returned to him. No endorsement upon Bradley's application for the return of the papers was made by the Court.

The Increased Appropriation for the New York Post Office Defeated.

The House Committee on Appropriations have agreed to recommend a non-concurrence in the Senate amendment to the Deficiency bill increasing the appropriation for the New York Post Office from $400,000 to $800,000, and also non-concurrence in the Senate's amendment increasing the Boston appropriation from $200,000 to $350,000.

Looking After American Fishing Interests.

The United States steamer Frolic, Commander Wilson, which was ordered to the West Indies, has had her destination changed to the Canadian fishing waters. It appears a new code of regulations have been adopted in regard to this important interest, and the Frolic has been specially detailed in view of this fact.

St. Domingo Investigations.

It is understood that a vessel is now ready at Boston to convey commissioners to St. Domingo, should such be appointed, to make further investigations.

The Austrian Torpedo.

Chief Engineer Thomas J. Jones, United States Navy, now attached to the United States ship Juniata, stationed in the Mediterranean, writes to the Navy Department that he has discovered the whole secret of the famous Austrian torpedo; and if not, that he is prepared to design and build one that will prove equally as effective and efficient.

The Union League of America.

The National Executive Committee of the Union League of America will meet in the city of Baltimore on Wednesday, the 20th inst. Considerable interest is taken in this meeting, as it is to be held in one of the old slave States. Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, ex-Governor Newell, of New Jersey, and other distinguished gentlemen will be present.

Consuls Recognized.

The President has recognized Carlos Baum as Consul of the Argentine republic at San Francisco, Cal., and L. M. Merritt as Consul of the Argentine republic at Pensacola, Fla.

Ex-Governor Wise, of Virginia.

On motion of Mr. Caleb Cushing ex-Governor Wise, of Virginia, was to day admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court.

THE RICHMOND MAYORALTY IMBROGLIO.

Hearing of Counsel Before Chief Justice Chase—The Case Postponed Until the May Term of the Virginia Circuit Court.

WASHINGTON, April 8, 1870.

The respective counsel in the Richmond mayoralty case had another hearing before Chief Justice Chase to-night at his residence. The subjects involved were discussed in a conversational manner, and the Chief Justice made several suggestions, the result of which was the following agreement:—

In the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Virginia in equity, George Chahoon vs. Henry R. Ellyson et al., motion for dissolution of injunction in the same case, motion for attachment against the defendant (Ellyson) for contempt and matter of writ of assistance in the same case:—

At the suggestion of the Chief Justice, in view of his pressing duties in the Supreme Court and the great length of time which will probably be occupied in the argument of the motion to dissolve the injunction, it is hereby consented by the several parties that each of said motions be and they are hereby continued until the first day of the next May term of said court, and that in the meantime no further or other proceedings be taken in any of the said matters, but that the present condition of affairs remain as it now is, so far as affected by the above proceedings, none of the rights of either party to be impaired by any proceeding or imprisonment.

The counsel for Ellyson proposed the following addition, namely:—

It being also understood that the Chief Justice will attend the court on the day to which these motions are adjourned.

This was accepted by the counsel for Chahoon.

The counsel for Ellyson said that in assenting to this agreement they did not propose to give up any right, in the mean time, in the court, to test the constitutionality of the act of the Legislature under which Ellyson was appointed Mayor of Richmond.

The Chief Justice said that would hardly be fair, considering the agreement of counsel.

Messrs. Neeson and Meredith explained that the question might arise in the event of proceedings effecting a person arrested by Ellyson or Chahoon.

The Chief Justice remarked that pending a question before him the question ought not to go to a State court, and if this was the intention the subject might not to have been brought before him.

Judge Meredith said he understood a paper was filed in the Supreme Court to-day in that Petersburg case. Seven thousand officers in the State were affected by the questions at issue, and hence his anxiety that they should be settled at once.

Messrs Wise and Wells replied that other cases were altogether separate from this which referred to the contest in Richmond. It was their understanding that nothing whatever be done on the question before them until it shall come before the Chief Justice and Judge Underwood at the time named.

The Chief Justice said that he was very desirous that peace should be preserved in Richmond, and hence he had made suggestions to that end.

The respective counsel expressed their satisfaction with the motives of the Chief Justice, and intimated that they would do all in their power to preserve the peace.

A copy of the agreement will be transmitted to Judge Underwood.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Second Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 8, 1870.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. POMEROY, (rep.) of Kan.—To transfer the Cherokee and Creek Indian tribes in the Indian Territory to the Western district of Arkansas.

By Mr. STEWART, (rep.) of Nev.—A bill relating to a survey for a military railroad on the west bank of the Potomac from Georgetown, D. C., to Harper's Ferry.

THE CONSULAR DEFICIENCY BILL.

Mr. MORRILL, (rep.) of Me., from the Committee on Appropriations, reported favorably the House Appropriation bill, supplying deficiencies in salaries of United States Ministers for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870. Passed.

IMPROVEMENT OF DULUTH HARBOR.

From the Committee on Public Lands, Mr. SPRAGUE, (rep.) of R. I., reported, with amendments, the bill granting lands to the State of Minnesota to aid in the improvement of the harbor of Duluth, Lake Superior.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The calendar was taken up and the concurrent resolution for a joint committee on Indian affairs was discussed mainly upon the propriety of committing to a joint committee a subject which involved the treaty-making power.

Mr. HARLAN, (rep.) of Iowa, favored the proposition as a means of adjusting differences of opinion between the Houses. Last year the House refused, after a certain date, to carry into effect Indian treaties by withholding appropriations, and the Senate had been weak enough to yield the point to the House.

Mr. DRAKE, (rep.) of Mo., believed that the resolution covered a vast scheme of rascality, though he did not mean that any member of either House who advocated it was aware of the fact, nor could he himself put his finger upon the proof for his assertion, but such was his conviction.

Mr. STEWART said the proof of the rascality which was known to exist might be more readily forthcoming than was generally supposed. It was because corrupt practices did exist and that careful investigation upon Indian affairs was more than ever imperatively demanded that he favored the proposition for a joint committee.

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., inquired of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Drake) whether his remarks were intended to throw any reflection upon the gentleman who had introduced the resolution in the House.

Mr. DRAKE replied, with emphasis, that nothing but the respect due to the Senate kept back such an answer to the question as the Senator from Massachusetts would not wish to hear. He had expressly disclaimed any imputation upon any advocate of the resolution, and how dared the Senator put that question to him after his express disclaimer?

Mr. SUMNER replied he wanted to have the explanation. He would favor any measure calculated to discharge the duty of the government to the Indians, the wards of the nation.

Mr. DAVIS, (dem.) of Ky., said the constitution confined the treaty-making power to the President and the Senate, but the House had for several years sought to encroach upon and usurp a portion of that power. He thought these encroachments and usurpations should be firmly met and voted down. A two-thirds vote of the Senate was required to confirm an Indian treaty, but it was hoped by this joint committee to overthrow that principle by making the passage of measures dependent upon the committee's report, thus establishing an innovation upon the constitution.

At this point the morning hour expired and Mr. NYE, (rep.) of Nev., moved an adjournment as a mark of respect for the memory of General Thomas, whose funeral took place this day at Troy.

The Senate then adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, April 8, 1870.

CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT.

Mr. PAINE, (rep.) of Wis., introduced a bill providing that after the present Congress the House of Representatives shall be composed of 275 members, and of such members as any State thereafter admitted may be entitled to, and directing the Secretary of the Interior to ascertain from the preliminary census report of 1870 the basis of representation and the apportionment of each State. Referred.

UNAUTHORIZED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mr. DAWES, (rep.) of Mass., offered a resolution directing the Clerk of the House to report by what authority the sum of $1,872 had been paid to the publisher of the Washington *Chronicle* for advertising certain statements in relation to the Thirty-seventh Congress. Adopted.

PRIVATE BILLS.

The House then, as the business of the morning hour on Friday, proceeded to the call of committees for bills of a private character. Various private bills were reported from the Post Office Committee and the Committee on Indian Affairs and passed. Among those from the latter committee was one to reserve from the moneys due to the Kiowa Indians $10,000 for the benefit of two white captives recovered from them, after the massacre of their parents and relatives, and who are to be known as Helen and Heloise Lincoln.

A MISSISSIPPI MEMBER SWORN IN.

The morning hour having expired,

Mr. PAINE, from the Committee on Elections, reported back the credentials of Henry W. Berry, member elect from the Third Congressional district of Mississippi, as being regular.

Mr. Barry then came forward and took the oath of office.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. JOHNSON, (dem.) of Cal., rising to a personal explanation, said that he had introduced, some weeks ago, a bill to create a new judicial district in California. It had been sent to him by a distinguished lawyer of San Francisco, and he had introduced it without examination. He had since found that the papers of California, of both parties, had been assailing him for that act, because the proposed boundaries were not what they ought to be. He had not intended that the bill should pass in the shape he found it in after it was printed. The bar of San Francisco had sent him a document remonstrating against the passage of the bill, and he now presented that remonstrance and wished it referred to the Judiciary Committee. It had also been charged by the press there that he was attempting to legislate Judge Hoffman out of office. That gentleman was a distinguished judge, not a politician, and it was not very likely that he (Johnson) was inclined to legislate him out of office for the advantage of two republicans.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The House then, at two o'clock, went into Committee on the Tariff bill, Mr. Wheeler in the chair.

The paragraph under consideration was that as to cotton spool thread and the amendments offered thereto by Messrs. Schenck and Allison.

After discussion Mr. Allison's amendment was rejected and Mr. Schenck's amendment as reported in yesterday's proceedings was adopted.

The next paragraph was that taxing at forty per cent *ad valorem* cotton thread, yarn warps or warp yarn not wound upon spools.

Mr. MAYNARD, (rep.) of Tenn., moved to add to the paragraph the words "and on all numbers finer than No. 60 fifteen cents per pound." He explained and advocated his amendment, which was opposed by Mr. Schenck and rejected.

The next paragraph was that taxing at five cents per pound and thirty-five per cent *ad valorem* cotton shirts, drawers and other articles knit or woven on frames.

Mr. KELLOGG, (rep.) of Conn., moved to amend by adding the words "on corsets of manufactured cloth, woven or made in patterns of such size, &c., to be fit for corsets, three dollars per dozen." He explained and advocated his amendment, which was agreed to.

Mr. HOLMAN, (dem.) of Ind., moved to strike out of the paragraph the words "five cents per pound." Rejected.

The next paragraph was that taxing at forty per cent *ad valorem* lace of every description, composed of cotton and flax, not prepared by the needle.

Mr. KELLOGG moved to increase the rate to fifty per cent, and advocated his amendment. Rejected.

To the next paragraph, taxing lace shawls and lace scarfs forty-five per cent *ad valorem*, there was no amendment offered.

To the next paragraph, taxing all manufactures of cotton not otherwise provided for thirty-five per cent *ad valorem*,

Mr. BUTLER, (rep.) of Mass., moved to add a proviso that cotton webbing, galloons, &c., whether made elastic or not, used in the manufacture of shoes, shall pay five cents a pound only. He offered it in the interest of shoe manufacturers and consumers. Agreed to.

The next paragraph was that taxing wools on the skin the same rates as on other wools.

Mr. BROOKS, (dem.) of N. Y., moved to strike out the paragraph. Rejected.

Mr. COX, (dem.) of N. Y., moved to amend by making the tax on wools on the skin half the rates on other wools. Rejected.

The paragraph was passed without amendment.

The next paragraph was that on flannels, blankets, knit goods, hats, yarn, composed wholly or in part of wool, taxing them, when valued at not over forty cents per pound, twenty cents; over forty cents and not exceeding sixty cents, thirty cents; over sixty cents and not exceeding eighty cents, forty cents, and over eighty cents per pound, fifty cents per pound, with thirty-five per cent *ad valorem*.

Amendments were offered and discussed by Messrs. Wilson, of Minn., and Holman, and were rejected.

The committee then rose, having disposed since the beginning of less than eight pages of the bill, which contains six of fifty pages.

The SPEAKER then presented a letter from the Clerk of the House in reply to a resolution adopted this morning as to payment of $1,875 to the Washington *Chronicle* stating that it was paid on the list of March, 1869, by direction of the Committee on Accounts, and that he had uniformly declined to order such publications, which had now been stopped.

Mr. DAWES disclaimed any suppositions of the Clerk having done anything wrong in the matter.

The House then, at quarter-past five o'clock, adjourned till to-morrow.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

The Arcade and Pneumatic Railway Bills—Improved System of Towage on Canals—Debate in the Assembly Over the Inebriate Asylum.

SENATE.

ALBANY, April 8, 1870.

The Senate met at half-past seven o'clock this evening.

Mr. PIERCE introduced a bill to incorporate the New York Fiscal Agency and Improvement Company.

The Arcade and Pneumatic Railway bills were made the special order for next Tuesday.

BILLS PASSED.

The bill authorizing the Hudson Highlands Suspension Bridge Company to construct a railroad was subsequently read and passed.

REPORTS.

Mr. HARDENBURGH reported the bill to provide for the introduction of an improved system of towage on canals, reappropriating the usual sum for New York on canal extraordinary repairs and to pay awards.

Mr. KENNEDY reported complete the bill relative to the Board of Assessors of the city of Brooklyn.

Mr. LEWIS—To pay the certificates issued to the soldiers of the war of 1812; appropriating $150,000 to the Hudson River State Hospital for the Insane; amending the charter of the Union Trust Company; repealing the act to widen Maine street, Brooklyn.

Adjourned until Monday evening.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, April 8, 1870.

The Assembly met at half-past seven o'clock.

Mr. JACOBS moved to lay all orders of business on the table down to resolutions, so as to make the bill abolishing the office of Canal Auditor a special order for Wednesday next. Lost—37 to 44.

THE INEBRIATE ASYLUM BILL.

Mr. JACOBS reported the bill to appoint three trustees to take charge of the Inebriate Asylum, and moved that the bill be recommitted to be reported complete. He supported his motion, claiming that the large amount (in the neighborhood of $200,000) annually appropriated to this institution was corruptly used.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN asked that the matter be laid over till to-morrow or Monday. But if it was to be debated he would say this bill did not reach the evil complained of. This bill would be making this institution a political machine, as it gave the Governor and the Senate the power to appoint these trustees. He appealed to the House not to do any act here that would place our brothers or sons in the hands of a set of politicians. As to the institution, he asserted that it was in the hands of some of the best citizens of the State, men high in position, men known and esteemed throughout the State. No bill could be paid until it met the approval of the Auditing Committee, and if any money had been paid to parties to come here for legislation to protect the institution it was an error—it was wrong.

Mr. BERGEN followed in support of the bill and spoke of the extravagance and irregularities existing in the institution.

Mr. JACOBS claimed that no matter how many of our best citizens were the trustees, one man holds the majority of the stock and runs it in his own behalf; and this being the case he insisted that the Legislature, appropriating hundreds of thousands of dollars annually, had the right to take and have control of its management.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN would vote for a bill to cut off all State appropriations to the institution. Do this, he said, but do not put the institution under the control of persons appointed in the way proposed by the bill.

After further debate Mr. Jacobs moved that the bill be recommitted to the Ways and Means Committee, which was agreed to.

THANKS TO THE CITIZENS OF TROY.

Mr. HUSTED moved concurrent resolutions of thanks to the citizens of Troy for their hospitality to the Legislature on the occasion of the funeral of General Thomas, which were adopted.

Adjourned.

AFFECTING SCENE IN A MASSACHUSETTS PRISON.

An Old Man Pardoned After Twenty Years of Confinement.

BOSTON, April 8, 1870.

A most touching scene occurred in the Massachusetts State Prison, in Charlestown, yesterday afternoon. Over twenty years ago a young man named George Hunnewell, with every prospect of a bright and prosperous future, fell from a proud and upright station of sobriety and integrity to the lowness of drunkenness and vice, and, as too many have before and since done, soon became a willing follower and an easy victim of that curse of humanity, strong drink. In October, 1847, after a release from an imprisonment of six months, he deliberately set fire in the night time to his own home, and a brother of his, in endeavoring to secure some papers from the building, perished in the flames. Hunnewell was arrested, tried and convicted, and sentenced to be hanged, that being the penalty for arson in those days. The sentence, however, was commuted to imprisonment for life. About the 1st of February, twenty-two years and two months ago, he entered the gates of a prison from which to him there was no returning. Isolated from the bright and busy world without, dead forever, in this existence, to the blessed gift of freedom, he seemed doomed to live on and perhaps die within the walls of a building to him a living tomb. Only once during those long and weary years, and then for only one short hour, has he been permitted to gaze upon the scenes of his early years, and then only from the cupola of his prison. Never during his confinement has he been permitted to go outside the gates he entered so many years ago. He has lived on day after day, patient, yet hopeful that he might yet be pardoned and set free, but never daring perhaps to expect a realization of his prayers.

But yesterday opened a new leaf in his experience of life; for at noonday he stood, for the first time for nearly a quarter of a century, a free man. By the consent of the Governor arrangements were effected for extending to this old and patient prisoner a full and unconditional pardon. About ten o'clock the prisoners were called to the chapel, where were seated quite a numerous audience, and after the usual devotional exercises by the chaplain, Warden Haynes offered a few remarks, comprising a brief *résumé* of his experience during his connection with the prison, and after briefly alluding to the annual custom of the Governor of pardoning an inmate of his large family, he stated that to-day it gave him great pleasure to announce as the subject of executive clemency the name of George Hunnewell, and requested him bearing that name to stand up. In response an old, gray-haired man, fifty-nine years old, slowly arose with mingled feelings of joy and surprise depicted on his features. Excited cheers arose from the audience, which was gladly joined in by the prisoners, and in the confusion and excitement Hunnewell was hurried out of the chapel, to throw aside forever the garments of a felon, and soon came forth clothed in the habiliments of a free man.

He was warmly and frequently congratulated upon his exit from prison life, and he will in a few days depart for a home in Western Pennsylvania.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Samuel McCarty, John Conklin, John Riley and Frederick Jones, the four young pickpockets arrested by detectives Corwin and Van Wagner on Fulton avenue about a week since, were sent to the House of Refuge yesterday by Justice Walsh.

Thomas Phalon and William Grady got into a fight at the corner of Carroll and Columbia streets at a late hour on Thursday night. In the course of the affray Phalon got one of Grady's fingers between his teeth and bit it off. The accused was locked up to answer a charge of mayhem.

Detectives Corwin, Frost and Folk arrested three shoplifters, named Lewis Pardon, Manuel Frith and Peter Sefer, yesterday afternoon, at the corner of Washington and High streets. The officers had followed the thieves through several streets, and saw them attempting to steal dry goods from the doors of several dry goods stores. A pair of shoes, stolen from the shoe store of Thomas Fagan, at No. 107 Fulton avenue, was found in the possession of Pardon. The accused were sentenced to five months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary and fined fifty dollars each by Justice Walsh.

A LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT.

Complimentary Readings to Professor Frobisher.

A very select audience assembled last evening in the elegant Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association to hear the complimentary readings to Professor J. E. Frobisher, under the auspices of his pupils and members of the Phono Reading Club. Selections from Shakspeare, Schiller, Macaulay, Tennyson, Browning, Longfellow, Curtis, Stephens and Alice Carey were read by M. E. Lockwood, D. White, Professor Frobisher, J. Sutherland, Mrs. Frobisher, Mrs. E. M. Clymer, Miss M. Mosher, Mrs. C. F. Norris and Mrs. G. Mills; some of which elicited enthusiastic applause and exhibited a high degree of elocutionary talent in the readers.

THE ENFRANCHISED REJOICING

Immense Turnout of Colored Citizens.

Imposing Display in the Streets and an Enthusiastic Meeting at Cooper Institute.

Rejoicing Over the Passage of the Fifteenth Amendment.

Speeches by Wendell Phillips, the Rev. H. H. Garnett and Others.

The sun smiled benignly yesterday on the celebration of the last addition to the constitution of the United States—the elevation of the negro to the full rights of citizenship. The occasion was one of rare interest, being the public endorsement of the last result of the great civil war, and the colored element turned out in full force and in all its glory. Dealers in mourning goods might have caught an idea from the various shades of black represented in the procession, and a cloud of interested spectators of both sexes lined the sidewalks in Broadway for many a block. Throughout the celebration our newly enfranchised neighbors conducted themselves in the most laudable manner and got themselves up regardless of expense for the occasion. All were astir at an early hour, and dusky faces were scrubbed until they shone again, the well scented wool was carded out and parti-colored raiment was donned to do honor to the elevation of the darky from contraband to repeater. There was

A SOUND OF REVELRY

from early dawn in the Egyptian darkness of Sullivan street, and a murmur of festivity in each barber's shop and hotel kitchen. Glistening teeth and eyes, ruby lips and plantation cachinnations ushered in the dawn "ob de day ob Jubilo," and Ethiopian exclamations, and in some cases objurgations, mingled with the cry of the milkman and the yawn of the drowsy policeman. Families had some difficulty in getting their breakfast cooked, as the dusky *cuisiniere* declared that

SAM AND ROSE AND JAKE

were to call around in a carriage to take her to see "de culind ladies and gemmen in de purcession." Many a seamed chin testified to the impatience of the barber to transact business with the customer before the drum beat the hour of assembly, and many an imprecation, loud and deep, greeted the spoiled steak, the hard boiled egg and the ruined capon, which thoughts of the great day drove out of the mind of the dusky cook or waiter. But the toilets, both male and female! In this particular Sambo and Dinah spread themselves to an alarming extent. The former indulged in an unwarrantable amount of shirt collar, such as the champion "walk arounder" of the minstrel profession would stand aghast at. Add to this glistening wool, beaded with bear's grease and redolent of undesirable *bouquet d'Ethiope*—a Dan Bryant style of costume—and shoes which would seem to have been built in one of the shipyards, and there will be a very fair idea of

THE AVERAGE COFFEE

in the procession yesterday. Dinah shone resplendent in silk and satin and gingham, and wore hats which would have driven a Parisian milliner to despair. A black velvet sacque, a scarlet robe, a blue hat and a green veil, with yellow kids, adorned many a midnight belle that sat in the numerous carriages of the procession. Yellow turbans were tabooed on this occasion, owing, probably, to the rivalry between Sambo and John Chinaman at the present time.

THE ROUTE OF THE PROCESSION

was as follows:—At eleven o'clock A. M. the various associations assembled at Washington Parade Ground, and the line formed on Fifth avenue at one o'clock, the right resting on Eighth street. The column then passed through Eighth street to Fourth avenue, thence to the Bowery and as far as Canal street, down Canal to Hudson, up Hudson to Spring, through Spring to Broadway, up Broadway to Thirty-fourth street, thence to Madison avenue, down this avenue to Twenty-third street, thence to Fourth avenue, and from Fourth avenue to the Cooper Institute, where the parade was dismissed.

THE ORDER OF MARCH

was as follows:—

Twenty men of the Broadway squad, under Sergeant Scofield.
Mounted escort of colored men.
Grant and Colfax Club, No. 1, mounted.
Officers and staff.
Treadwell Musketeers of Williamsburg, in United States Army uniform.
Grant Musketeers.
A large number of carriages, containing invited guests, among whom were Senator Revels, Rev. William F. Butler and others.
Texas Division Union League of America.
The Benevolent Sons of the Rev. John R. V. Morgan.
Coachmen's Society.
Saloon Men's Protective Union.
Terry Lodge of Odd Fellows.
Barouches, containing Bishop Talbot, Rev. H. Highland Garnet, Rev. Mr. Vandevoer and other prominent men.
Twentieth Ward Grant Club.
Poughkeepsie Battery, Captain Hasbrouck.
Eighth Ward Lemon. This organization carried the flag of the Forty-fifth United States Volunteers, which had been torn into shreds by cannon balls.
Soldiers and citizens of New Jersey.
Invincibles, of Williamsburg.

About 15,000 colored people viewed the parade and over 7,000 colored men were in line. General William S. Mansfield was the general officer of the day. The first division was commanded by Colonel J. P. Leighton; the second division by Colonel John N. Carney, and the third division by Colonel P. Hawkins, formerly sergeant major of the Twentieth United States colored volunteers.

A wagon, festooned with flags and banners, was also in the line, containing twenty-nine young colored girls, dressed in blue and white, who represented the States which had ratified the fifteenth amendment. This wagon was drawn by four horses, driven tandem. Another wagon was filled with boys, representing all the States. Frederick Douglass passed through the crowd in Fifth avenue, greeting his friends. He was loudly cheered, but did not take part in the exercises. Among the mottoes on the banners carried by the colored people were the following:—

"Thaddeus Stevens, the great advocate of freedom."
"We want no money for our votes."
"We ask nothing but a fair race for life."
"With malice toward none, but charity to all."
"Brown and Lincoln, martyrs of freedom."

THE SALOON KEEPERS

were in a sad predicament to supply the wants of their customers, as their dark waiters were all celebrating the jubilee.

A kaleidoscope or a German *bal masqué* could hardly furnish the variety of colors presented in the procession yesterday. Coffee is fond of strong contrasts and loves to set off his sooty countenance in a gorgeous framework. The pickaninnies representing all the States formed a parterre of sunshine and shadow which would have delighted an admirer of Rembrandt. Everything was quiet on the great thoroughfares while the cloud was passing over them, and not a single case of accident or disturbance of any kind was reported. There are

THREE GRAVE REFLECTIONS

to be drawn from the parade yesterday. First, the utter absence of all interference with or molestation of the enfranchised negroes by whites of any class in a city where a few years ago a darky's life was not safe, now showing a complete submission to the law of the land. Secondly, the quiet, self-possessed and apparently grateful demeanor of the colored people themselves; and lastly, the extent of the demonstration, showing significantly that colored voters will exercise hereafter a very important influence at the polls.

THE MASS MEETING AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

The rejoicings of the day concluded with a mass meeting of the new voters. The stanch old walls of Cooper Institute literally groaned. The crush was tremendous, for perhaps a more crowded and enthusiastic gathering never congregated in the building. Had the force of hydraulic pressure been brought to bear a larger assemblage could not possibly have been squeezed within the space. The effect can better be imagined than described. It was a spectacle to be remembered with feelings which only such an exhibition can create. Suffocation and its other unwelcome concomitants had full swing, and many a rivulet of perspiration flowed freely on its course. For an hour and a half at least the vicinity of the Cooper Institute was surrounded by a dense multitude, and the doors once open a simultaneous charge was made for the seats. In less than fifteen minutes the hall was filled, the drums rolled merrily and the band commenced its series of popular tunes. National emblems were suspended from conspicuous places, and appropriate inscriptions, setting forth that the day of liberty had arrived, profusely adorned the massive pillars of the hall. A general feeling of rejoicing prevailed, and the great mass of people seemed anxious to display a universal state of satisfaction. Great as the difficulties must have been to gain admittance probably a third of the audience was composed of women, whose gaudy and variegated apparel formed quite an interesting contrast to the sombre hues which surrounded them and which the finest cosmetics could not efface. Beneath the full glare of the many lights the multitude sat decorously and pleased, and at times giving full vent to unbounded delight. As a ratification meeting of the fifteenth amendment it must have fully realized the brightest hopes of years. The speakers stirred the hearts of their hearers, whose shouts of applause were re echoed by their brethren outside the building. The women waved their caambrics when their hearts were touched, and now and then the rinning cheers of the men swelled into a powerful display of enthusiastic and unrestrained joy.

Shortly after eight o'clock the meeting was called to order by the Rev. William Butler, after which the Rev. Mr. Turpin offered up a fervent prayer, returning thanks for the great event which was now being celebrated throughout the land.

The Secretary read a long list of vice presidents, whose names were received with great cheering.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The chairman then delivered a brief address, in the course of which he observed that a new era in the history of the country had arrived. They were now new-born citizens of the United States of America. (Cheers.) Slavery was dead forever, and they stood for the first time upon the soil as freemen of this great republic. (Cheers.) The stripes, once applied to their backs, now waved for their glory. (Cheers.) The demonstration to ratify the passage of the fifteenth amendment was proof positive that slavery was forever buried. They could stand up now as freemen, loyal to the flag of America. The promises of President Grant had been fulfilled by his proclamation. They had now one country and one flag. There were equal rights, liberty and justice for all. (Cheers.)

A LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The SECRETARY read the fifteenth amendment proclamation after which a letter from President Grant was read acknowledging the receipt of an invitation to attend the meeting and expressing his regret that public duties prevented his attendance.

The CHAIRMAN then introduced the Rev. Henry Hiland Garnett, a colored gentleman, to whom he paid a high tribute for his earnest advocacy in the cause of liberty.

THE REV. MR. GARNETT'S SPEECH.

The Rev. Henry H. Garnett, on coming forward, was loudly cheered. He said:—I have had the pleasure, ladies and gentlemen, to stand before you in this hall on other great occasions. For nearly thirty years, it has been my privilege to speak here for the cause of human liberty; but never until this evening have I been permitted to address you as fellow citizens. (Cheers.) There is music and a charm in the words. Let me utter them again—"Fellow citizens" of the United States of America. (Cheers.) And I shall just here mention one

IMPORTANT HISTORICAL FACT.

Surveying the whole world, looking upon all the governments of the earth, there is not one to-day, but with one exception, speaking the English language, in which there is not distinction made in reference to colored people. (A voice—What is that?) I say in every country under every government where the English language is spoken to-day the inhabitants stand equally before the law. There is no distinction made in regard to race or color—and that is the republic of Liberia. And I do not blame Liberia having contracted the bad habit from the United States in its worst days. (Laughter.) And now it has always been my custom to acknowledge our gratitude to the author of all our blessing, and I propose, if you agree, that you all rise and stand in silence in honor of God (here the audience rose and remained standing for a few moments). And having done so much, I must ask the ladies to get their handkerchiefs and the gentlemen to go their lungs ready (laughter).

HURRAH FOR EVERYBODY.

Three cheers for the old abolitionists who have fought this battle of the glorious. Hurrah (cheers), hurrah (cheers), hurrah (cheers). Let us give three cheers for William Lloyd Garrison, for Wendell Phillips, Lucretia Mott, Faleiah, and all the abolitionists. (Cheers.) Give three more. (Cheers.) Three cheers for our old flag, now without a stain. (Cheers.) Three cheers for the republican Congress. (Cheers.) Three cheers for President Grant and his Cabinet. (Cheers.) Now, three cheers for ourselves. (Tremendous cheers and laughter.) And, lastly, I have been requested to give three cheers for the tens of thousands outside, who cannot gain admission. (Cheers.) My observations shall now be of a practical character. I leave the logic, I leave the rhetoric, I leave the matchless eloquence to that orator of America who is to follow me—Wendell Phillips. (Applause.) As one of the people I propose to speak a few words to the people, which I trust will be interesting to the people. There are some who suppose that the ratification of the fifteenth amendment will be a universal panacea for all our woes, our social difficulties and troubles. What has it done? It has only given us fair play, and we ourselves must work out our own salvation if it is to be worked out at all. There are a great many people who say that colored people will very soon go over to the democrats. There are some democrats who say they know

HOW TO MANIPULATE

the colored voters of the State and city of New York, and that when they come to us with

GLITTERING ARGUMENTS

they will win us over. (A voice—"All right.") Well, I suppose there will be some "black" men will do so, and for this reason that some black men are fools as well as some white men. (Laughter.) Black men were no better but just as good as white men; in fact, if they were any better then the question of the equality of races could not be entertained. Colored people must not go against their own interests and undermine the foundation upon which their friends stand. Now we must not persecute others for exercising their political rights or expressing their political opinions, or any other opinion. We should accord that right to every human being, and now I am going to utter an opinion, and I hope nobody will persecute me for it, and it is thus:—If there is one single black man that treads the soil of the United States, that, having before him the record of the democratic party in this State or in this country, that will so stultify himself as to abandon the principles for which his friends have fought, all I have to say is that I have no very profound respect for that man's intelligence or common sense. (Laughter).

A STONY HEART AND A SOFT HEAD.

It is my opinion that such a man has a stone in his heart and a soft place in his head. (Laughter.) Let me ask you, fellow citizens, would any German vote for those who persecuted? Would he use his influence for those who had endeavored to crush him? Do you believe that there is an Irishman that ever left the Green Isle of the Sea would vote for a party that endeavored to keep him down or trudged his people, or that kept his rights from him? There are a great many democrats of high social standing, refinement and liberality, but when you speak of their politics they are

MIGHTY BAD.

They are mighty bad, indeed. (Laughter.) After some allusions to the refusal of some States to ratify the fifteenth amendment, the speaker continued:—I do not want a man who would vote against liberty and the interests of his country; I do not want such a man to darken the doors of my house; I do not want him to pollute my hand. It was said that the democrats would cajole and

HONEYFUGLE

you. They would say that the republicans did not care about you, that the democrats would give you offices and in fine that the democratic party was the black man's friend. (Laughter.) But let us stand by those who stood by us in the days of peril and darkness; who when our hope was almost gone carried us safely through the war—Fremont, General Thomas, who to-day was laid in his mother earth; Lincoln, and last, though not least, that great man who not only thinks twice before but a dozen times wisely (cheers), that man who said in New York that he cared nothing about

A MAN'S COMPLEXION.

He did not care what his color was; if he had talent and brains he would, so far as he could, help him on his way to success. (Cheers.) Finally General Grant has come to the climax by his proclamation. He has taken away the last vestige of that old system, and now there is not a slave that treads this soil. (Cheers.) Let us betake ourselves to habits of thrift and frugality. Let us take root in the soil by purchasing land; get money, not for the sake of it, but for the sake of being independent, and, as the great Scottish poet has said, "You may be independent by learning to lend money, as well as to borrow it." Take your station among the solid and substantial men of the land; love your children, and above all treasure in your bosoms all that relates to a well ordained and dignified life; love your country, love your fellow men, and God bless you all. (Cheers.)

The secretary then read the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the adoption of the fifteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, by which equal suffrage is secured to all male citizens without regard to color or previous condition, by three-fourths of the States is the strongest evidence of the prevalence of the sentiment of justice in the public mind, is a guarantee that republican civilization has taken deep root among us, and that the future of our country will present a purer specimen of human development than has hitherto dawned upon the world, both for the good of man and the glory of God.

Resolved, That while we gratefully thank the Congress of the United States for proposing by resolution the fifteenth amendment, and the Legislatures of the several States for ratifying the same, we cannot forget that it was the proclamation of freedom issued by our lamented President that made the adoption of the fifteenth amendment possible.

Resolved, That the gratitude of the colored people of the United States is due to the brave and untiring men and women who, under the despised name of abolitionists, labored through so many years for the peaceable overthrow of slavery; and we believe with William Lloyd Garrison, "that this cheering event is the consummation of that great moral struggle which, based upon absolute justice and supported in an uncompromising spirit, for so many years, preceded the late rebellious outbreak of the South for an independent slavehol

THE M'FARLAND TRIAL.

Opening Speech of Counsel for the Defence.

Graphic History of the Wooing of McFarland and His Marriage.

THE FIRST TRACE OF THE TEMPTER.

The Intercepted Letter from Richardson to Mrs. McFarland and the Elopement.

Frothingham's Benediction Anathematized.

TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENCE.

Hereditary Taint of Insanity the Plea.

Long before the hour fixed for the opening of the Court of General Sessions yesterday morning a crowd of probably two thousand persons had congregated in and about the old brown stone building in which the trial of McFarland is being held.

THE WOMEN OUT IN FORCE.

A large number of respectably dressed females were among the most clamorous for admittance; and several of them, who did all that their persuasive powers could do to induce the officers to let them in, had little babes in their arms.

THE ROUGH AND SCUM.

The rough and tumble crowd of court loungers were also out in considerable strength, and the atmosphere in the hallways was heavily laden with the delightful odor of Fourth ward whiskey and molasses, as a most odoriferous matter of course. This portion of the noisy would-be spectators, however, did not seem to have much influence with the court officers, and but very few of them succeeded in squeezing their precious carcasses into the room.

THE MYSTERIOUS WOMAN AGAIN.

But three of the women who strove to slip in with the crowd were allowed to enter, and the Washington parlor broker was one of them. The mysterious woman yesterday spoken of in the HERALD was also one of the favored ones, and at her side, in the ladies' box, was a young lady attired in deep black, who wore a veil, which she did not remove during the proceedings. She turned out to be one of the witnesses for the defence, and did not appear to relish her surroundings in the least.

M'FARLAND ON TIME.

Mr. McFarland, with his little son Percy, was among the first persons to arrive. He appeared to be in excellent spirits and conversed with several of his friends as though he had not the slightest interest one way or the other in the issues of the case.

HOW THE AUDIENCE ACTED.

During the opening of the counsel for the defence the utmost silence prevailed, and everybody seemed anxious to hear every word that dropped from his lips. In speaking of the letter addressed by Richardson to Mrs McFarland in March, 1867, only about a month after she had left her husband, and in which he called her his darling, for whom he had been "waiting wearily for long, long years," he vehemently exclaimed that he loved his wife, and if he found such a letter as Richardson's addressed to her he would, mad or sane, kill him at sight whenever and wherever he should meet him. The words had scarcely been uttered before the audience broke out with loud demonstrations of applause, which the Court found it difficult to suppress.

RICHARDSON'S "DARLING" LETTER.

The reading of the letter of Richardson to Mrs. McFarland, which will be found in its proper place in this report, created the greatest excitement among the spectators, and when it was offered in evidence and Mr. Geary began to read it in a loud, clear tone of voice there was a sort of involuntary rush of the crowd in that part of the court room farthest from where the counsel sat towards the front. It was evident that there was a general anxiety to hear its contents, and for a few moments there was such a bustle and confusion in the audience that Mr. Geary had to wait some time before quiet could be restored. During the reading of the letter there was a stillness of death in the court room, and nothing could be heard save the ringing tones of the counsel's voice, as he emphasized every word of the extraordinary epistle. He did not read it hurriedly, but slowly and deliberately, and as he went over sentence after sentence of the letter he would ever and anon stop for a short time and look steadily at the jury, as if to study the effect on them of what he was reading.

THE EFFECT OF THE LETTER.

To say that the jury looked dumbfounded would not give the faintest idea of the expression of utter astonishment—not to use a stronger term—which the countenance of every one of them wore when the reading had come to a close. They are all married men and they doubtless imagined what they would have done had they been placed in McFarland's position. The sensation the letter produced on the audience was positively tremendous and utterly indescribable. Indeed, but for the watchfulness of the officers, their feelings would have broken forth in no unmistakable way, and it is safe to say that if the jury partook of the same feelings in regard to the matter as the mass of the auditors present, they certainly felt that, after all, the opening of the counsel for the defence was not mere buncombe unsupported by hideous facts, which had better, for certain people, have never seen the light of day.

M'FARLAND WEPT

during the reading of the letter, although it was evident that he exerted his utmost to repress his feelings. It doubtless carried him back to the happy days of his early married life, so touchingly portrayed by Mr. Spencer in his opening address; to those days, when, surrounded by the wife he idolized and the little ones he loved so dearly, he felt the most blessed man of all his fellows. He bowed his head in his hands when was read that part of the letter revealing the fact that "long years" before he had ever dreamt of the blow that was to fall upon him there was an undercurrent even then that was destined to carry away from him those he loved above all else on earth. Although little Percy, not quite understanding why his father was so cast down, endeavored to attract his attention by taking hold of his hand, and tugging at it in a childish sort of way, he paid no attention to him and sat immovable as a statue, with his head buried in his hands all the while.

"THAT PARADISE OF DIVORCES,"

the State of Indiana, came in for its share of dissection during the opening of the counsel, and the scathing way he alluded to the marriage ceremony at the Astor House seemed to tickle the spectators immensely, and several times the officers of the court interrupted an outburst of applause which seemed ready at every moment to be on the point of making itself loudly heard.

"THE WOMAN CALHOUN,"

"the panderer, the procuress from the start," as she was styled by the defence, was also severely handled. The large number of letters submitted to the court, which were identified by Mr. Cummings as in her handwriting, and which she wrote pending the trouble between Mr. McFarland and his wife, give promise of developments which the defence contend will open the eyes of the community to what a disgusting nest of "free lovers" they will stir up before closing the case.

HORACE GREELEY'S HANDWRITING

was identified by Mr. Elisha Sinclair in a letter which the counsel intend to offer in evidence. When the question was put as to whether or not the witness could swear to Horace's writing, there was a general laugh in the court, showing conclusively that Horace's singular idiosyncrasies are well known to the general public as peculiar objects of curiosity which "once seen can never be forgotten."

"ENGAGED TO BE MARRIED."

The revelation of the plot which the defence claim was concocted by Mrs. McFarland and a certain other woman in order to get apartments for the former in the same house with Richardson, created a most decided sensation. In Richardson's letter to Mrs. McFarland he laughingly calls her and one "Mollie"—a friend of the woman who claimed that she was engaged to be married to him—"first class intriguers," and this, given out by way of confirmation of what the defence asserted in their opening but added to the excitement which the first announcement of the "plot" had created.

"A BUTCHER FAINTING AT THE SIGHT OF BLOOD,"

an expression used by Mr. Spencer in his address in alluding to Richardson's feigned reluctance to hire a room, with a bed in it, where his lady friends might call to see him, caused considerable merriment in the court and a few loud guffaws escaped some of the spectators, notwithstanding their wholesome fear of being arraigned for contempt.

MRS. M'FARLAND

will be in attendance on Monday next, when she will be placed upon the stand as a witness. It is said that the most strenuous efforts have been made in certain quarters to deter the defence from insisting upon her appearance, and they have for the most part been made on the ridiculous ground that the scene will be altogether too trying for both McFarland and her, without in the end doing any good to the prisoner's cause. But the defence know better than anybody else what they can prove, and, from present indications and the determination already expressed by them during the trial, they will not be moved from the course they have laid down for themselves by any sentimental considerations whatever. It is said that little Percy will be removed from the court room when his mother is placed on the stand, more out of consideration for his feelings than anything else. It would certainly be a humane act, and a great deal of unnecessary pain might be saved the little boy by doing so.

THE MARRIAGE CELEBRANTS,

Beecher and Frothingham, will, it is given out, be subpœnaed, and, if they are, the scene that will ensue when they are put under the fire of the cross-examination of the defence will certainly be a rich one, if all the rumors that are flying about concerning certain ugly developments to be made by their examination have any foundation in truth. Mr. Frothingham's prayer—"Father, we thank Thee for what these two have been to one another"—may be so parsed and analyzed when the reverend utterer of it will have got within the clutches of the counsel that he who runs may read that all's not religion that deals in prayer, nor all honest conviction that endorses acts of illicit love.

THE LINE OF DEFENCE

which the prisoner's counsel have adopted is that of temporary aberration of mind on the part of the accused when he shot Richardson insanity—in fact—brought on by what he had suffered in the loss of his wife and children, and all through the machination of the man he killed. The counsel contend that they will prove this effectually, and in doing so will reveal a "premeditated conspiracy" on the part of persons calling themselves respectable, who "fathered and mothered" it and boasted of having torn a wife from her husband and made her a convert to "free lovism" of the most damnable kind.

The Opening for the Defence.

When the Recorder took his seat the court room was crowded to its utmost capacity, every foot of standing room being occupied. At precisely eleven o'clock Mr. Spencer rose to open the case for the defence. He spoke in a loud, clear tone of voice, and at once fixed the undivided attention of his audience. He spoke as follows:—

MR. SPENCER'S OPENING.

Mr. Spencer, rising, amid profound silence, said:—May it please the Court and gentlemen of the jury, I rise to open this case on the part of the defendant—to me a friend of many years as well as a client to-day. I rise with the most solemn and profound and painful consciousness of the important and responsible duty I am to perform. But I undertake this solemn duty with an unfaltering and steadfast confidence that when this defence shall have ended this defendant will be by you vindicated and acquitted. I earnestly pray that I shall be able clearly and well to fulfill my office. I stand here under the solemn oath of a member of the bar, with a warm, personal, fervent affection for this defendant, in the presence not only of this court and jury and this audience, but in that of the civilized world, to relate to you a story of humble origin, of struggling youth, of a man overtaken and wrecked by the direct, reckless passions of a bad, bad doctrine—of a seductive friend to wrongs accumulated—of a wife-seducer—a child robber—on the one side, of a bullet sent into eternity by the hand of the husband and the father wronged. In a moment one of the great waves of a sea of trouble bore away my client's reason, and I respectfully and earnestly ask you, gentlemen of the jury—I appeal to you, gentlemen, citizens, husbands, fathers, brothers—so as that, with patient attention, you listen to me and hear me to the end, with a deep, solemn appreciation of your own position, of the sacredness and happiness of your own homes; and of the tremendous responsibility of your action in this important case—important to the defendant and to the community. And I pray that the divine Creator, who holds us all in the hollow of His hand, may guide you to the end aright. You have listened in this case to the opening of the learned District Attorney. You have listened to the testimony that has been adduced on the part of this prosecution, and I feel it my duty at the beginning to make so few allusions to this gentleman who is worthy of and occupies the position of District Attorney. He has called to his aid a distinguished gentleman at one time within a very few votes—but two or three votes—of being the choice of the Legislature of this State for the Senate of the United States. Counsel then alluded in complimentary terms to ex-Judge Davis, but submitted to the jury that the prosecution had no right to introduce into the case the assistance of private counsel. Mr. Spencer continued:—The District Attorney in his opening made an appeal to you in reference to the discharge of your duty, and he spoke of your dying hour, which the all-wise Providence has decreed sooner or later shall come to us all, and he told you, gentlemen, to beware lest in that dying hour you failed to do your duty to the people. Gentlemen, that dying hour shall come, and I answer that remark of the District Attorney by saying, Beware lest in that dying hour you will be obliged to reflect that without sufficient evidence you have sent into eternity one of your fellow citizens for having in a moment of irresistible impulse, uncontrolled by reason, been urged to send into eternity a man that had transgressed that commandment of that God to whom in that dying hour you will have to look—that God who has issued that mandate, "Thou shalt not commit adultery."

THE EVIDENCE FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Gentlemen of the jury, the evidence on the part of the prosecution in this case is not voluminous, nor is it complex. This defence was astonished that this prosecution should have ended so soon. The first thing that I wish to call your attention to is that no witness that has been placed upon the stand has pretended that he heard Mr. McFarland, at the time of this homicide, say a word when he was in the office. More than that, no witness observed the complexion or expression of his countenance or of his eye. It might have been of considerable assistance to us in the solution of the questions which I shall presently present to you to have known something with reference to the expression of his eye. There is another thing which has somewhat surprised the counsel for the defence. Gentlemen of the jury, wandering into the counting room of the *Tribune*, and for some moments previous to this homicide this man was engaged in scribbling incoherently upon a piece of paper. And if that paper could be produced it would afford strong evidence of the unsound condition of his mind at that time. But in some mysterious way that paper has disappeared, and, gentlemen of the jury, we shall probably be obliged to try this case without the knowledge of its contents. But this prosecution, during its progress, did present to you a piece of testimony that on a former occasion Mr. McFarland, having gone into the *Tribune*, to the door of Sinclair's private office, Mr. Richardson was there, and he turned away. He waited till he came out, and, mark me, as Richardson came out he cast his eye, the witness said, over his shoulder towards Mr. McFarland. I can imagine the expression of that eye—and right here at the outset I may mention that, thinking of it last evening, I looked over the writings of Joanna Bailey, who reminded me strongly of the conduct of the triumphant libertine in this case, looking over his shoulder towards McFarland. That is the whole story:—

> Hell hath no greater torment for the accursed
> Than this man's presence gives;
> Abhorred fiend! he hath a pleasure, too—
> A damned pleasure—in the pain he gives.
> Oh, the side glance of that detested eye;
> That conscious smile; that full, insulting lip!
> It touches every nerve; it makes me mad!

Gentlemen of the jury, we also learned from this prosecution before it ended, satisfactorily enough, that Richardson went armed, and we shall find by and by that for many a month before he was apprehensive of that fate which he deserved. He had insured his life for the benefit of the wife of my client, and to-day she is rioting on the proceeds of the insurance. I will now, gentlemen, enter as briefly as I can upon the exposition of the defence in this case, and I will in a single sentence at the outset state what it is. At the time Richardson was pistolled by Daniel McFarland Daniel McFarland was not responsible for his action, whether in the eye of God or under the laws of man. The constitution of the mind is difficult and complex. It is a problem that by man has never been fully solved. That we shall be able to sustain the propositions I have enumerated I do not permit myself for a moment to doubt. "What I have done I will justify." Gentlemen of the jury, we can only, after a careful examination of the entire ancestors of the person supposed to be insane, come to a satisfactory conclusion. Trifles apparently, at first taken separately, may not be conclusive to that result, but when gathered together from the history of many years have demonstrated the unsoundness of the mind at given times. In this case it will be necessary and proper to inquire even about the ancestors of the defendant, or his living relatives and of his entire history and characteristics, as well as the circumstances immediately attendant upon and surrounding the homicide for which the defendant is upon trial, in order to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion as to this great question of the case which I have stated. Everything, however remote, that by any possibility can bear upon this question, we have a right to prove, whatever and whenever it occurs, and we have, gentlemen of the jury, ample precedents of this. I do not propose now to refer to very many of them. I remember the great case of Hunnicutt, in which the late celebrated James T. Brady set up in his behalf the defence of insanity, and I remember that on that trial the entire history of Mr. Huntington was drawn out in testimony that gathered weight. I remember the celebrated case of Cole, who shot down a man named Hiscock on the assemblage of the Constitutional Convention in the year 1867. Hiscock had seduced the wife of Cole. The defence was that at the time of the homicide he was not responsible for his action, and on that occasion came the whole history, not only of the transaction or the matters immediately bearing upon it, but the whole history of Mr. Hiscock was permitted to be proven. And the jury in that case did what I believe the jury in this case will do—they acquitted Mr. Cole. And, gentlemen, they acquitted him properly. A man may be, as was stated in that case, apparently sane, and the moment may come when, surrounded by uncontrollable impulses, when he has not the power to bring reason to bear upon his actions—then reason may come and he is apparently sane again. I ask you, gentlemen of the jury, to listen to me while I tell you the whole story on behalf of this defendant. Daniel McFarland, gentlemen, was born in Ireland, and at an early age came to this country. When he was but eight years of age his mother died; when he was but twelve years of age his father died, and he lived in the land of his adoption; he had to fight his way through the world without fortune and without friends and as well as no could. He became a mechanic. He would work all the day long and at night he would study, and during many years he worked as a harness maker. All the time he thirsted for knowledge, and finally he managed to save enough up to enable him to go to college, and he went and he studied hard—so hard, indeed, that the professor of chemistry in Dartmouth was so pleased that he made him an assistant, and although he could not serve out the term he was honored with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. His health was delicate. The strain upon his mind was too great for the health of his body. He was a sensitive man—a man of mercurial impulses, easily excited. He was of exceedingly nervous, delicate mental organization, and far more liable to diseases of the mind than those who live for the body. Enthusiastic and impulsive as was his nature, he would make of the woman he loved an idol. No knight in those bright days of chivalry more fervently worshipped his lady love.

HISTORY OF THE DEFENDANT'S LATER LIFE.

Gentlemen of the jury, the wild beast in the jungle, having no reason, revenges a wrong. Gentlemen, after my client had finished his studies at Dartmouth College he struggled on and finally succeeded in reaching Europe. There he resumed his studies at Sorbonne and listened to the lectures of Cousin, Mignet and others. He soon after returned to his adopted country, and was admitted to the Massachusetts bar, and he is a member of the bar to-day, giving him an additional claim upon us of the high and honorable profession to which the Court, the able counsel for the prosecution and his own defenders belong. He was subsequently appointed professor of elocution and belles lettres in Dowdoin College. I have directed your attention, gentlemen of the jury, to this little history of facts because I believe the, will all legitimately be called to bear on the question in this case. A man of intellectual development, a man of ripe education, a man of delicate and sensitive mind, a man of high, honorable and gentlemanly instincts is more apt to be driven to violence by an invasion of his family relations than a man who only lives to gratify his senses.

MAKES THE ACQUAINTANCE OF HIS WIFE.

Gentlemen of the jury, in the year 1852, while the defendant was passing through Manchester, in New Hampshire, he casually became acquainted with the woman who figures so seriously in this case. We, gentlemen, derive from woman most of the happiness that we enjoy in this life, and yet from the fall of Adam, tempted by Eve, and from the siege of Troy, originating in a libertine's love for Helen, down to the present day, woman has not too often been the terrible basis built upon between individuals and nations. This girl was then but fifteen years of age. She was a poor factory girl at that time, without education, and this mind that she possesses to-day, as you will hear by and by, has been the fruit of the careful, affectionate and assiduous attention of my client. Five years after he met this poor girl he married her. She was then young and beautiful. Little did she dream upon that happy wedding day that another day would come when all unholy love for her would place her soldiers in an untimely grave, and a wrecked husband placed on trial for his life. After the marriage they lived several years happily together.

LITTLE PERCY,

that sits here, was the second child of the marriage, Jessie, the first, died young, and, through a merciful Providence, has spared the misery of this day. That first born, we can well suppose, was to-day before the throne of a merciful God appealing for that fallen and ruined mother—that mother that has wrought all this dreadful evil. Percy, this bright boy who now sits here by his father's side, is the only member of the family who appears here, and I am not certain but he is the best counsel which the defendant, his father, has. There is another—a golden-haired boy, that this woman speaks of in poetry. A boy named after his father, the defendant, has not been permitted to look upon his face for many a weary and miserable year.

THE DEFENDANT'S CHARACTER TO BE ATTACKED.

In the course of this trial an attempt may be made to attack the character and habits of the defendant, but we are prepared to meet such attacks wherever and wheresoever they come from. We are prepared to show that the defendant made ample provision for his family; that he was an affectionate husband and kind father. We are are prepared to bring as witnesses those with whom he had latterly lived, those with whom he associated, the boarding house keepers and the boarders with whom he lived, to show that those most intimately acquainted with him never saw aught wrong in him, and that the family were all affectionate toward each other. No person ever heard an angry word pass between defendant and his wife.

THE DEFENDANT'S SUCCESS IN BUSINESS.

The defendant had been successful in business and had acquired property. He had acquired lands in the West and became possessed of real estate in this city. He provided this woman with everything she needed; but

THE WHEEL TAKES A TURN,

and he became unfortunate in business. His speculations were disastrous, and he lost all his property. Then it was that the seducer found a ready victim, and she commenced to yearn for things beyond her reach. On one occasion she said that all she needed to make her an elegant lady and popular with the wife of New York was money. After the loss of his property he got a position as collector of internal revenue, and from his earnings he gave every spare dollar. About this time the wife became acquainted, in an evil hour, with those people who were subsequently instrumental in effecting her ruin. She fell into the society of Fourierites, Agrarians, Mormons, Spiritualists and free lovers—with those with whom every Jack has his Gill.

"LOOK UPON THIS PICTURE AND ON THIS."

Gentlemen, compare that picture with this:—

> Woman can fall, but he that loves his children, how many delicious accents make a man's heart dance in the prattle conversation of those dear pledges. Their childishness, their stammering, their little antics, their innocence, their imperfections, their accessities, are so many little emanations of joy and comfort to him that delights in their persons and society; but he that loves not his wife and children feeds a lingeing at home and breeds a nest of sorrows, and blessing itself cannot make him happy. So that all the commandments of God enjoining a man to love his wife are nothing but so many necessities and capacities for joy. "She that is loved is safe, and he that loves is joyful."

MRS. CALHOUN COMES ON THE SCENE.

While Mrs. McFarland was at the White Mountains a new character appears on the scene. I refer to a woman then commonly known by the name of Mrs. Calhoun, a plotter, a conspirator, a panderess, a procuress from beginning to end. This woman began to write to Mrs. McFarland to plant in her breast the seeds which she hoped would ripen into alienation from her husband, and when Mrs. McFarland came back from that trip she came back a dissatisfied woman.

THE SCENE CHANGES.

Gentlemen of the jury, from this point the curtain rises, and the scene changes. I have given you the history of McFarland in his happy home; but I must now exhibit to you that desecrated and ruthlessly invaded home. The whole thing is like one of those domestic dramas where the actors and actresses are all happy in the first and second acts, but after which sorrow and ruin come in, and the curtain falls upon a desolated home. Mrs. McFarland dreams for time and pants for unrestrained indulgence. Richardson comes on the scene. She is now too elegant and too refined—too intellectual and too beautiful and too popular for her humble life. The demon that places before her all these temptations, for which she is to pay the price of her soul, is Albert D. Richardson; that points and leads her on. And yet with a careful, with rare dissimulation, she conceals all. And at this time the defendant finds a change in her manner and appreciates the change.

WOMAN'S INGRATITUDE.

The Sunday before she went away her nephew happened to be at the house visiting them. McFarland on that day appeared to be very much troubled, and he spoke to the nephew about woman's ingratitude to poor men; and he advised his nephew never to get married till he was rich. Mrs. McFarland then replied that that was a morbid state of mind to get into and advised the nephew when he got married to marry a woman like her.

THE ELOPEMENT.

On the morning of the 20th of this month—February, 1867—Daniel McFarland arose as usual, little dreaming of what the day was to bring forth, and when he went away that morning his wife threw her arms around him kindly and said, "Darling, goodby." He returned that afternoon to find his idol shattered and the altar of his home desolate. The wife of that home had absconded and had gone to No. 8 Washington place, taking with her the remaining boy, Percy. There Richardson met her, and, sending for the woman who had been aiding him, sent the boy away into concealment in Massachusetts before the sun set that night. McFarland makes inquiry and finds where she is, but makes fruitless efforts to arrange the difficulty, and finally, all his efforts having proved in vain, removes from No. 72 Amity street. No sooner had he moved away from his old home—that was to him then, indeed, a desolate spot—than this man Richardson comes back to this identical place, and, with Mrs. McFarland, engages an adjacent room in this very place—No. 72 Amity street.

THE INTERCEPTED LETTER.

After this, McFarland accidentally came into possession of a letter, which will be read to you, and when this letter shall be read to you it will awake the sense of honor of every gentleman upon this jury, and you will come to the conclusion that a man who would write that letter could be shot, and held up to the scorn of an enlightened mankind. The writer of that letter lavishes upon her terms of endearment; talks about her as his darling; dreams about her in the night time; when he wakes he thinks about her and longs to clasp her in his arms. Such a letter would drive every man upon that jury mad, or if it did not drive him mad it ought to, if he has a heart at all. He says also in this letter that he don't care what Mrs. Grundy says, nor he. He "has been weary waiting, longing for his darling all these long years." This letter was discovered on the 11th of March, 1867, the wife having absconded from her home on the 27th of February, 1867. It is the best trait that I have that I love my wife, and I believe her to be as pure as an angel that ministers by the throne, if ever I discovered a letter like that I would shoot the man dead who wrote it the moment I met him, mad or not mad. (Loud applause, that could not be suppressed for a minute or two.) He tells her that it won't be long before they are together again. The letter is proof positive that an adulterous intercourse had existed for a long time.

AT NO. 72 AMITY STREET.

After this letter had been intercepted Richardson returns to No. 72 Amity street. He has not been there long before Mrs. McFarland follows, and she wishes to board there again, in order that they may be together. In order that this might appear a more chaste and reasonable desire she tells Mrs. Mason, who is the boarding house keeper, that the lady who accompanies Mrs. McFarland is engaged to be married to Mr. Richardson; under the guise of that he she succeeds in getting back to this house, where the amours of the couple are resumed.

NO. 8 WASHINGTON PLACE.

Soon after this Richardson leaves 72 Amity street and goes back to No. 8 Washington place, to the house of Sinclair. As certain as night follows day does this woman follow Richardson. This defence will show that these two lived there for weeks together in this house, occupying rooms that had only a door between, and that frequently open.

SURPRISED BY A SERVANT.

So openly and unblushingly was this done that a servant saw Mrs. McFarland, as he went into the room, on the bed with Richardson kissing and fondling him. By this time McFarland had learned a good deal of what had taken place. He returned to 72 Amity street and opened Mrs. McFarland's trunk, in which were letters from that woman Calhoun and Mrs. Sinclair, and showing their participation in the accomplishment of this wrong. Mr. Spencer then at considerable length described the means used by McFarland to obtain his children and to the legal proceedings he took to obtain damages from Richardson for the seduction of Mrs. McFarland, who hoped by that means to obtain sufficient damages to get funds for prosecuting the needful legal proceedings to recover the children. While all this was going on Mrs. McFarland and Richardson were engaging themselves in parties and excursions, this man Richardson forgetting the inspired line that tells us "wages of sin is death." About this time a gentleman who will go on this stand met Richardson and asked him as to this unfortunate business, and Richardson answered

SHE IS A LUSCIOUS WOMAN,

she is an intelligent woman, and I mean to marry her as soon as she can be divorced from her husband. At this point Mr. Spencer described to the jury, at some length, how some kind of a divorce had been surreptitiously obtained in that "paradise of adulterers and free lovers" in a remote part of the country.

THE CLOSE OF THE TRAGEDY.

It was a fitting close to this fearful tragedy that this woman, who was covered by the mantle and ragged veil of a fraudulent and illegal divorce, should be blasphemously and adulterously married to the drugged and almost unconscious destroyer of her husband's happiness and reason and of her own honor.

FROTHINGHAM'S BENEDICTION.

Angels wept and devils laughed as the benediction was pronounced upon this union by a man of the name of Frothingham:—"We thank Thee, O God! for what these two have been to each other!" we thank Thee, O God! that they have lived in lust and in adultery. Why, when that divine made that invocation, did he not remember that aforetime amid the thunderings and mutterings of Sinai, the finger of the almighty God to whom he called and written upon a tablet of stone, for the guidance of the ages until time shall be no more—

"THOU SHALT NOT COMMIT ADULTERY."

Cowper tells us, in his "Task"—

> He that negotiates between God and man,
> As God's ambassador, the grand concerns
> Of judgment and of mercy, should beware
> Of lightness in his speech.

THE PERORATION.

I have thus, gentlemen of the jury, presented to you the facts and the circumstances upon which this defence, with perfect confidence, rests for an acquittal in this important case. When the testimony shall be concluded you will be addressed on the part of this defendant by the eminent and eloquent senior counsel, with whom I have the honor to be associated—an honor which I appreciate and of which I am proud. And then, after an address by the able District Attorney, and the charge of the learned Recorder, you will consider your verdict, gentlemen. Virtuous women and honorable men, the world over, wherever civilization enlightens and blesses, to-day earnestly hope and believe that your verdict will be for this defendant. In me, the hour of Daniel McFarland's trial, stand by him. As you love and honor your wives at home, stand by him. As with a parent's affection and faithful care you rear your dear daughters and guard them against all that is evil, stand by him. As you value the society of your beloved sisters, stand by him. As you reverence the gray hairs of your good old mothers living or the sainted ones gone to their rest—still on earth praying for you, or in that heaven where adulterers cannot enter, praying for you, stand by him. By the hallowed ground of a peaceful happy, virtuous home; by all that is sacred, pure, beautiful, precious, holy in this life of probation, stand by him; so shall you build around each home where honor and purity dwell a wall impregnable to the assaults of bold bad men; so shall you protect yourselves from the libertine who destroys homes dishonored—who kills not only the body but the soul. Let your verdict tell to the peoples of the world that here in our city, upon the felon footsteps of those who prostitute to their unholy lust our dear wives, sisters, mothers, shall surely follow with unfaltering step, stern resolve, implacable Nemesis.

At the close of the address the Court took a recess.

Testimony for the Defence.

The first witness called was

James McFarland, sworn and examined, who testified as follows:—

Q. Mr. McFarland, where do you reside? A. Jersey City, N. J.

Q. What is your business? A. Machinist by trade.

Q. What is your age? A. I will be fifty-three years of age on the 15th of next september.

Q. Is Daniel McFarland, the prisoner at the bar, your brother? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is his age? A. He is about fifty years of age, or thereabouts; he is about two and a half years younger than me.

Q. Where was he born? A. In Ireland.

Q. When did he come to this country? A. In 1824.

Q. Did his parents accompany him here? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are they now living? A. They are dead.

Q. When did his mother die? A. She died September, 1828.

Q. When did his father die? A. May, 1832.

Q. What was his father's occupation? A. Millwright.

Q. When did his father come to this country. A. In 1823.

Q. Where did he first locate? A. New York.

Q. How long did he remain in New York at that time? A. Well, I cannot just say how long; he removed to Brooklyn a short time afterwards and stopped there a while.

Q. And then did he subsequently move to New Jersey? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And located after at Paterson? A. I think he moved to New Jersey in 1826 or 1827 or thereabouts.

Q. Was he living at Paterson at the time of his death? A. Yes.

Q. What was Daniel's first occupation that you now remember—was he apprenticed to any and what trade and when? A. The first occupation or trade was the tailoring business, in 1834, in the city of New York; he afterwards went South, to the city of Charleston; he returned in 1841; but in the meantime he came back and went as apprentice to a brother of mine in 1836; I have a brother named Owen who lived in the city of Newark; he now resides in Thirty-fourth street; the defendant was at work with him as a harness maker; I remember Daniel going South in 1841 and returning a year afterwards and resuming work; I have heard of him giving lectures in Newark on elocution; when he left Newark the last time, in 1843, he went to Boston; in 1848 he entered Dartmouth College, and afterwards in 1850 he went to Europe and returned in 1851; he went to England, Ireland and France to pursue scientific studies; remember the year he was married; I knew the woman he married.

THE PHOTOGRAPHS OF MRS. M'FARLAND

(were here produced in court and the witness recognized them); I was living in Jersey City at the time of the marriage; they came to my house on a visit, but they remained only a short time.

The Court—When were they married?

Counsel—In 1867. We have evidence to prove.

EXAMINATION RESUMED.

Daniel was interested in lands in Wisconsin.

Ex-Judge Davis objected.

Witness—He went West from my house; I saw him afterwards in company with his wife in 1863; they had a little girl named Jessie, the result of the marriage; there are two little children of the marriage—Daniel, now in court, and Percy; I next remember seeing my brother in 1869; I did not see much of him afterwards until 1867, when, in July or August, I noticed a change in his appearance; he was much careworn; his hair had changed color. (A photograph was here shown to the witness, which he recognized as that of his brother.)

Q. At what time previous to July or August was this photograph like your brother? A. I think about 1866; lost track of him after 1869; I knew Francis McFarland; he was the son of my father's oldest brother, now dead; he was my cousin.

Counsel offered the photograph of Daniel McFarland as evidence, for the purpose of identification.

Ex-Judge Davis objected, but the Court allowed it to be placed in evidence.

TESTIMONY OF LILY GRAU.

Lily Grau, a niece of manager Grau, of the French theatre, was next examined. She testified as follows:—I reside at No. 54 East Fifty-sixth street; I live with my mother, and have been residing there for the past seven years; I know the defendant, Daniel McFarland; he came to our house in the latter part of October, 1863, and lodged there until this occurrence; he had the back room on the second floor; Percy, his son, lodged with him; he cooked his own meals occasionally; my mother occupied the entire house; my mother and I slept in a room on the third floor; Mr. McFarland paid two dollars and a half a week; the door was opened by a latch, and entrance was obtained by ringing a bell; we usually retired between ten and eleven; if Mr. McFarland left at night we would not know of it unless we heard it accidentally; there was no society in the house for him; after he had been there some time I noticed something irregular in the hours of his coming in; previously, however, he had been very regular; usually he came after his son Percy returned from school; sometimes he came home about six o'clock, and would then go out; one evening a gentleman came to see him and remained until twelve o'clock; it was the last week he was in the house—about a week before the time of this occurrence; I remember of his going out one morning about two o'clock; it was a bright moonlight night; I heard him open his door; an hour must have elapsed before his return; I remember him coming home on Thanksgiving Day; I recollect it because of my brother going to a matinee with Percy on that day; besides the catch on the door there was also a key on the inside, and any one desiring to go out could do so; there were no bolts, but the door was always locked at night; I remember Mr. McFarland paying a week in advance; that was the week before the occurrence.

By the District Attorney—Q. Did you see this man opening the door on the morning you speak of? A. I heard Mr. McFarland open the door.

Q. You did not see him; how did you know it was Mr. McFarland? A. I knew his step.

Q. That was the only way you knew it was Mr. McFarland? A. Yes, sir; and I heard him returning.

Q. That the only way you have of identifying him? A. Yes, sir.

Cross-examined—The way I know it was Mr. McFarland that went in and came back was by his step; he was gone about an hour; it was about two o'clock in the morning; I was in bed at the time; there was a light in my room; I only judge that it was two o'clock; he paid the board always in advance; when he paid the board the last time in advance, on the 24th of November, the day before the shooting, he sent to my mother by Percy.

TESTIMONY OF ANNA H. BURNS.

Anna H. Burns, examined—I reside in Boston; came on here to be a witness; am stopping in Twenty-seventh street and Fourth avenue; knew Daniel McFarland for more than twenty years; (here photograph of Mrs. McFarland shown and identified); was present at the marriage ceremony of McFarland at Theodore Parker's church in Boston; he is dead now; that picture represents the lady to whom McFarland was married; (certificate of marriage exhibited, dated December 14, 1857); the marriage took place December 14, 1857; I recognize the handwriting of the certificate of Theodore Parker.

The counsel then read the certificate as follows:—

THE M'FARLAND MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE.

BOSTON, Dec. 14, 1857.

This certifies that Daniel McFarland, of Madison, Wis., and Miss Abbie M. Sage, of Manchester, N. H., were this day joined in marriage before me at this place.

THEODORE PARKER.

EXAMINATION RESUMED.

I last saw Abbie M. Sage, who became wife of Daniel McFarland, on the 1st of the present month at Woodside, N. J.; she went there by the name of Mrs. Richardson; she was living with Mr. Richardson's children and one of her own; I do not know Mrs. McFarland's father; his occupation is that of a small dealer in periodicals at 508 Washington, near Dover street, Boston; he kept store there last March a year ago.

Cross-examined—I have been at the store and know he keeps the store by rejuve only.

Counsel—We will show how this man's wife's family, notwithstanding his kindness to them, have turned against him.

Associate Counsel—The prisoner supported them for a while.

Judge Davis—I submit that this is not proper, sir.

TESTIMONY OF GEORGE H. SIMMONS.

George H. Simmons resides at Blackwell's Island; is an officer of the Island; produced the book of records of the insane asylum on the island covering the year 1847.

Q. In the year 1847 do you find an entry of the name of Francis McFarland? A. Yes, it is here.

The inquiry was objected to by the District Attorney.

The Court—What do you propose to show?

Counsel—To show hereditary insanity in the family. I submit that the Assistant District Attorney is not to object captiously to everything advanced by us. The case must be tried by the best models in English trials, and not by the captious objections of a private counsel who goes begging to make up a case.

The Court—It will be proper to connect this Francis McFarland with the defendant if they were brothers or first cousins.

Counsel—This Francis McFarland was the first cousin of the defendant, and we desire to show the taint of hereditary insanity from the close connection between this Francis McFarland and the defendant.

Witness—The record does not show how long McFarland remained in the asylum; he was there for insanity.

The cross-examination was unimportant.

TESTIMONY OF THOMAS P. NORRIS.

Thomas P. Norris testified—Physician for sixteen years; knew Francis McFarland referred to in the records of the Lunatic Asylum; knew him a year before his death, in 1847; he lived with his wife and daughter in Ann street, Brooklyn; his daughter is a Mrs. Oliver; saw her a week ago; McFarland, at the time of his death, was about forty-six years of age.

The portrait of Daniel McFarland shown to witness. Never saw McFarland till Monday last.

Is there any resemblance in that likeness with that of Mr. Francis McFarland?

Objected to.

Counsel—We desire to establish an identity between Francis McFarland, who was insane, and the defendant.

The court—Will not Mrs. Oliver prove that better?

Counsel—We expect to have her here, but we want to connect the evidence of each witness who can speak to the aberration of Francis McFarland, the first cousin of the defendant.

Judge Davis—What has this to do with the case? There is nothing but a waste of time in pursuing this line of examination.

Counsel—These objections must be stopped. There is no waste of time but that which follows these captious interruptions.

Q. What was the state of Francis McFarland's mind for a year before his death?

Ex-Judge Davis objected to an attempt to prove insanity by collateral evidence.

The court admitted the question.

A. He exhibited at times an irritability of temper and considerable incoherence in conversation quite noticeable by those who visited his family; my impression at the time was that at times he was wandering in his mind—in other words, he seemed to be disordered in his mind; he exhibited a desire to exclude persons from visiting his family, and seemed to be jealous of any attention paid to any member of his family; he apprehended those who called to see his family came from some interested motive hence he was jealous of all those persons who visited his family; that was my impression of his disposition at that time; he was also quite morose and at times would break out in an idiotic laugh, and during conversation at times would seem to be quite indifferent, and again he would wake up and grunt out "What?" "Eh?" without remembering anything of what had transpired.

Cross-examined—Q. Did this continue up to the time of his death? A. It did.

Q. In reference to his memory what have you to say on that subject? A. I cannot call to mind any particulars about that; he did not exhibit any capacity for business for several months before